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WITH THE STATESMEN.

IN AND AROUND THE CAPITOL.

The Press Association Question—Examining Political Assessments—The Order of Business in the Senate—The Eulogies on the Late Julian Hartridge, Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The senate committee on railroads met to-day to hear arguments with respect to Senator Jones's bill authorizing the railroad companies to construct and maintain the telegraph lines for commercial purposes. President Norvin Green, of the Western Union Telegraph company, made a speech opposing the bill on the ground that it would not attain the object desired; that the railroad companies have already shared in the profits of the business done over the lines built along their roads, and that the telegraph business of the country was now done by the Western Union company more cheaply than by any other company in the world. The chairman asked Mr. Green for information with regard to the relations between the Western Union company and the associated press. The latter replied that there was nothing in those relations to conceal; that the Westere Union company had announced repeatedly that it would transmit dispatches of any similar association for like price with favor of any kind. The associated press is a private organization for the collection and distribution of news, and news so gathered is as much its property as a private telegram or letter. It does not monopolize news or prevent other associations from getting it who are willing to go to the necessary expense for its collection. If outside papers want a special report let them get up a combination and collect the news and we will send it at the same rates as charged the associated press for an equal amount of service. We cannot afford, however, to supply anybody at a tenth or fifteenth part of the price paid by our best customers. At the conclusion of Mr. Green's remarks the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

The chairman of the Teller committee at a meeting to-day appointed as sub-committee Hoar, McMillen, Kirkwood, Garland and Wallace to inquire into the following branch resolution of the senate, namely: "Whether in the year 1878 money was raised by assessment or otherwise upon federal office-holders or employees for election purposes, and under what circumstances and by what means, and who, what amount was so raised and how the same was expended, and further, whether such assessments were or were not in violation of the law?"

General Reuben A. Davis, before the Teller committee yesterday, was quite bitter in his manner. He testified that he was a candidate for congress at the late election from the first district. He had been informed privately of threats to prevent his being heard. The idea prevailed that he was endeavoring to reorganize the negroes in opposition to the democrats. After the election he heard he had been hung in effigy, and then burned. He was a greenback candidate, having been nominated by that party in opposition to his own wishes, and voted for by the colored people, who understood their interests on that question. He was at first informed he had been elected, but was afterwards told Muldrow was successful.

Senator Garland, of the committee, asked the witness whether he did not once make a speech in congress about hanging northern men. The witness said that he had, in December, 1859. It was during the consideration of election cases. In that speech he arraigned the republicans as rebels, and said that if Seward would come south and utter such sentiments as he entertained and had frequently expressed, he (the witness) thought the people would hang him before he returned north. The witness added: "I was kicked out of the democratic party when a boy, in 1835. I have since been kicked out on the currency question. I am now out of the party by force."

Senator Garland called the attention of the witness to the testimony before the Boutwell committee in 1876. The witness said that he indorsed every word he then uttered. He had said the radicals were bulldozers and they operated on the negroes by superstition, threatening to put snakes and lizards into them. The democrats are now obnoxious to what he then said of the radicals. The white man could not vote in the south against the democracy without being ostracised, but I dread the assassin's knife more than I do ostracism. He believed the great majority of his district was against bulldozing and ballot-box stuffing, but there was a class of ambitious, aspiring men who sought to render all persons odious who do not adopt their views. He claimed that by a fair count he could have beaten Colonel Muldrow by 10,000 votes. Recent events have developed the fact that we have the weakest government on earth. You can legislate and yet you cannot protect me, and in case of my death by violence, you cannot give my wife and children a pension. People can say, "Your laws we defy and scorn," and yet you compel men to testify on subjects which may subject them to personal violence.

William H. Vasser, living at Aberdeen since 1844, testified that he was baptized in the old whig party, and since the war was elected, on the Alcorn ticket, as state treasurer. In the late election he supported the greenback ticket. The Okolona political meeting was very boisterous. Two-thirds of the crowd seemed drunk. While at West Point he was called upon for a talk. He was charged with making a radical speech. He had put his speech in print. A crowd came in, and one person demanded what he was reading. He felt satisfied it was a bull-dozing crowd. A good many white people supported Davis.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin—What you would call a republican speech, they would call radical and insurrectionary?

The Witness—Everything is called radical in Mississippi that is not democratic. A man who makes such a speech is considered a pest, and if the speaker is a man of ability, he is considered a dangerous pest. A man's social and business relations are affected by his political opinions.

Senator Kirkwood—What is a radical?

A.—I think a republican senator would be called a radical. Everybody not democratic. But you will find in Mississippi middle-aged men and men advanced in life, moderate and respectful to all citizens. The confusion and boisterous and illegal conduct are confined to the younger men, the politics of Mississippi being largely governed by young men.

Senator Teller—Why cannot the republican party be recognized in Mississippi?

A.—The republican party there is virtually dead. It has had no vitality since 1875 and 1876. The leaders were mostly northern men, and since the state passed into democratic hands the republicans have been without leaders. The whites would take every measure possible to prevent the state again falling into republican hands, people having a great horror of being ruled by colored people.

Senator Teller—Is there any objection to northern people coming into the state?

A.—They look on it as an intrusion. I think the people have been demoralized by the war.

The witness said that he had heard of no convictions in the Chisholm murder case. There was an effort in Mississippi to divide the democratic party, and he would use his influence to induce colored men to vote his way.

Senator Kirkwood—What protection is there for negroes who vote that way?

Answer—The protection given by white men. The colored man will vote for any man in opposition to the democratic party if he can be protected.

Senator Cameron—It has been claimed the colored vote was divided between republicans and democrats?

Answer—My observation does not lead me to that conclusion.

The assistant attorney-general of the post-office department, in reply to a letter addressed to the postmaster-general by the speaker of the house of representatives, has decided that members of congress elect are not entitled to franking privileges.

A conference of leading colored men was held in this city Monday night to consider the expediency of holding a national conference of colored citizens of the United States. Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, was elected chairman. Among the many prominent colored men present were John R. Lynch, Mississippi; Richard T. Greener, South Carolina; James B. Devaux, Georgia; A. Dumont, Louisiana; Merimon Howard, Mississippi; James D. Kennedy, Louisiana. It was decided to hold the national conference at Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday, May 6th next. The chairman was empowered to appoint an executive committee of fifteen, of which he was made ex-officio chairman, which was authorized to extend invitations to prominent colored men throughout the country to confer with railroads relative to reduced fare to and from the place of meeting, and make all necessary arrangements. The form of a circular was agreed upon embodying the objects of the proposed conference, which is to consider the situation of the colored people in the south, relative to the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; also the educational, moral, social and political condition, and the question of migration. It is expected that this proposed conference will be the most influential gathering of colored men ever assembled in this country. Its proceedings will undoubtedly be looked forward to with much interest by the American people, and will doubtless result in great benefit to the colored race. The following is the executive committee: P. B. S. Pinchback, ex-officio chairman; I. Wesley Cromwell, Virginia; John R. Lynch, Mississippi; Rev. J. C. Embry, Kansas; Professor R. T. Greener, South Carolina; James B. Deveaux, Georgia; F. L. Cardoza, South Carolina; R. D. Beckley, Virginia; Isaac Myers, Maryland; Professor J. C. Corbin, Arkansas; N. W. Cuney, Texas; J. C. Napier Tennessee; J. S. Hinton, Indiana; A. T. Augusta, District of Columbia; H. C. Bruce, Kansas; F. G. Barbadoes, California; Jerome A. Johnson, secretary

The republican members of the senate in caucus this morning adopted the report presented by a committee appointed to arrange an order of business for the remainder of the session. It was agreed that the post-office appropriation bill had to be taken up as soon as the pending measure in regard to Chinese emigration was disposed of, and that preference be given to other regular appropriation bills, including the river and harbor bill, over all other business thereafter. The following measures are to be given consideration: Not to interfere with the appropriation bills, when ready, in order named; the proposed constitutional amendment on the subject of war claims; the bill for the further distribution of the Geneva award; Mr. Windom's provisions authorizing an inquiry and report to be made on the advisability of extending government aid for the colonization of colored people and various measures concerning the District of Columbia, for which one day is to be set apart. It was also agreed that from and after next Monday the sessions of the senate shall begin at 11 a.m., and that a portion of each morning hour shall be devoted to "unobjected business" on the calendar, under what is known as the Anthony rule.

The democratic senators also held a caucus this morning. The subjects of discussion were the same that occupied the attention of the joint caucus on Monday. Diametrically opposite views were expressed as to the advisability, in a party point of view, in endeavoring to repeal the federal election law, etc., by means of amendments to an appropriation bill, and thus probably forcing an extra session of congress. After an earnest discussion, in which Senators Thurman and Bayard were the principal speakers on opposite sides, the caucus adjourned without action, to meet again to-morrow morning.

The Continental national bank of Boston has been designated as a depository of public moneys.

The comptroller of the currency has organized the Farmers' national bank of Danville, Kentucky, and the Farmers' national bank of Rome, New York, each with a capital of $100,000.

It is said that Senator Wallace is to be made chairman of the national democratic committee, to succeed Senator Barnum.

It is a current rumor that the president is retaining the Berlin mission for one of the republican senators whose term expires March 4th.

A Kentucky postmaster now informs the department that with his last quarterly return he forwarded the entire receipts of his office, ninety-one cents, neglecting to withhold his portion of fifty-eight cents. Three or four special agents will investigate the matter, and then the well-paid official probably will get his dues.

The revenue bill reported from the finance committee of the senate has been printed, and makes quite a volume. The changes from the bill as it passed the house are as follows: The section in regard to tobacco tax are to go into effect April 1st, instead of March 4th, as the manufacturers desired. The export bonded ware-house section, and the export bonded factories section are both stricken from the senate bill. The tax on snuff, as already stated, is twenty-four cents; cigars, $6 per one thousand; cigarettes, $1.75 per one thousand. Tobacco men, in commenting on the great increase in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, say there are now annually made in the United States 2,000,000,000 cigars and 160,000,000 cigarettes. Of the 10,000,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco exported annually, Richmond and Petersburg export 7,000,000 pounds, and there is an aggregate of 244,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco exported annually from the United States.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—State Senator Harper, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Antoine, Ex-Superintendent of Education Brown and Mr. Rayford Blunt, all of Louisiana, called on the president to-day in the interest of Collector Smith, of New Orleans, for whose place General A. S. Badger has been nominated. They said Smith had been a good officer, and if there was anything against him personally, they would like to be informed of it that they might answer. The president replied that while no charge was made against the personal integrity of Smith, there had been mismanagement in the custom-house, and that he deemed this sufficient grounds for making a change. If the representations made by the delegation had been communicated to him before the nomination of Badger, he might have been influenced to retain Mr. Smith. As it was he did not think it would be proper to withdraw Badger's nomination. He refered to the New York case, where Collector Arthur had been removed and offered a place in the diplomatic service, and intimated that some other position might be tendered Mr. Smith.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

The Florida Contested Election Case in the House.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill to secure the completion of a line of railway from San Antonio, Texas, to a point at or near Fort Clark, and thence to a point at or near El Paso, upon the Rio Grande, to be known as the Mexican and Pacific extension of the Galveston and San Antonio railway. He spoke briefly in favor of the construction of this road, which asked but $10,000 a mile from the government. The bill was referred to the committee on railroads.

The senate discussed, without final action, the bill to restrict Chinese immigration.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Cobb (Ind.) moved to take up for consideration the contested election case of Finley vs. Bisbee from the first district of Florida. Mr. Atkins (Tenn.) antagonized the motion, desiring to proceed with the appropriation bill. If the legislative bill is not passed this week he did not see how the appropriation committee could get the civil sundry bill ready in time to be passed. The motion to proceed with the election case was defeated. Previous to the announcement Mr. Cobb changed his vote to the negative and then moved to reconsider. Mr. Atkins moved to lay that motion on the table. This motion was defeated.

The question recurred on considering the vote by which the house refused to take up the contested election case, and it was agreed to. The republicans then resorted to filibustering tactics.

Finally the election case was postponed until Wednesday next. The house then discussed the legislative, judicial and executive appropriations bill, and after disposing of sixty-three pages of the bill, the remainder of the day's session was devoted to the memorial services in honor of the late Julian Hartridge. The usual resolutions were offered by Mr. Cook, of Georgia, and the eulogies on the life and character of the deceased were pronounced by Messrs. Cook; Hendee, of Vermont; Knott, of Kentucky; Cox, of New York; Frye, of Maine; Harrison, of Illinois; Davidson, of Florida; Goode, of Virginia; Cutler, of New Jersey; Bell and Felton, of Georgia. The resolutions were adopted. The house adjourned.

LONDON, ONT., February 13.—Carling's brewery, the largest in America, was burned this morning. Loss, in excess of insurance, $150,000.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

ATTEMPTED NASHVILLE RUNAWAY,

But the Green Groom Gives Himself Away—A Dead Body Found—Shot By his Cousin—A Cleveland Hanging—A Mysterious Assault—Ballot-Stuffing, Etc.

NASHVILLE, February 13.—On Monday morning last, as a small boy was crossing a field on the farm of Frank Waller, in the sixth district of this county, he discovered the body of an unknown colored man who had evidently been dead ten days or two weeks, as decomposition had taken place. He immediately informed Mr. Waller, who notified Dr. R. F. Keys, deputy coroner. The doctor impaneled a jury and held an inquest on the body, but nothing as to how or after what manner the man came to his death could be elicited, as he was a stranger to the neighborhood and there were no marks of violence upon the body. The body, when found, was in a nude condition, the clothes being near by on the ground. The negro is supposed to have been an escaped lunatic. He was buried in the colored people's graveyard at Nolensville.

On Saturday last, John W. Bridges applied to the county court clerk for a license to marry Miss Emma White, and the document was furnished him on payment of fifty cents. He made an especial request of the clerk that no mention of it be made in the papers, as he intended to "run away with his girl." This was of course promised, and he left the office in a glorious humor. A friend of Mr. White, the father of the intended bride, who lives in the twenty-fourth district, was in the office at the time, heard the remark, and immediately notified Mr. White by mail. Mr. White received the letter on Monday, and his ire rose. The daughter had not been stolen up to yesterday morning. Her father sent into town to find out whether the license had actually been issued, and, upon learning that it had, he stated that his daughter was only eleven years old, and that a little over two years ago the same man ran away with another daughter, then only fourteen years of age. She has since died, and now Bridges wants, as Mr. White says, a second "child to raise." The father vows that Bridges shall not carry the girl off, and threatens to kill him if he comes on the place. The girl says she will not marry Bridges; that she has never had any idea of doing so; that he made proposals, but she never paid the least attention to them.

About twelve o'clock yesterday, Mr. Frank P. Bond, a prominent young lawyer of Brownsville, Tenn., was shot, and it is feared, fatally wounded, by his cousin, James Bond, jr. The shooting occurred in the court yard, at a sale of some property in which both parties were interested, Frank Bond bidding on a part of it that James Bond wished to buy, which so irritated the latter that he drew a pistol and fired three times at Frank Bond, one shot taking effect in his shoulder, and one in his side, the ball passing through his bowels. The physicians think there is but slight chance of his recovery. After shooting his cousin, James Bond attempted to take his own life, shooting himself in the head, the ball entering behind the right ear and ranging forward under the scalp. The wound is not thought to be dangerous.

WEST TROY, N. Y., February 13.—The poisoning of his three children by George F. Simmons has thrown the village into great excitement. The facts of the case are as follows: On January 29, Mrs. George F. Simmons, proprietress of a millinery establishment at No. 193 Broadway, eloped with William Chalon, a well-known resident, and also married. The guilty pair were traced to Albany, from whence they took a train for the west, and since have not been heard from. Simmons, who was employed in the barber-shop of W. C. Rogers, took his wife's desertion greatly to heart, and his associates noticed that he was laboring under an attack of severe melancholy. Simmons and his children (three boys, aged respectively 9, 10 and 12 years) occupied rooms above the millinery store. The family retired at an early hour last night, the father kissing each of his sons as he placed them all in bed. At 12 o'clock he rose, went to the other sleeping apartment, carrying in his hand what was apparently a cup of tea. Awaking each child in turn, he compelled him to drink of the contents, remarking that it was tea. After compelling the children to drink the poison, Simmons proceeded to his own room. At 2 o'clock William, the oldest boy, was attacked with vomiting, and his brother Foster, 10 years of age, and Orlando, a year younger, were soon after suffering from a like attack. As soon as the oldest boy could recover strength he hurried to his father's apartment to tell him of his own and his brother's illness. Lying on his left side he beheld his father, his head thrown back and blood flowing from three horrible wounds in his neck. The boy had not sufficient presence of mind to cry out and thus give an alarm, but ran back to his own chamber, and hid in fright under the bed-clothes. From this time until 7:30 o'clock this morning, four hours and a half, Simmons continued to welter in his blood, and about 2 o'clock this afternoon expired. It is supposed he also partook of the poison before cutting his throat. The children's lives will probably be saved, though they are not yet out of danger. The deceased had lived in this village for a number of years, and was of estimable character. The feeling against Chalon and Mrs. Simmons is exceedingly bitter.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 13.—The governor received telegrams last night from the sheriff of Washington county, Pa., saying that a state of riot existed there, and asking for military aid to make arrests, as the rioters had encouragement and sympathy from three or four hundred miners. Another telegram this morning says arrests are being made quietly, and will include sixty or eighty men. Up to this time no military force has been sent, but General Beaver, commanding the forces in that district, has been directed to hold himself in readiness.

CHICAGO, February 13.—A fire occurred in the Harris safe establishment, Nos. 23 and 25 Randolph street this morning, involving a loss of twenty-four thousand dollars.

CLEVELAND, February 13.—Charles McGill was hanged in this city to-day for the murder of Mary Kelly on the 2d of December, 1877. The only words the condemned man said on the scaffold were: "Don't make any mistake about that rope."

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13.—At Eureka, Nevada, this afternoon, L. C. Anderson, in a drunken frenzy, set fire to the house of Mr. Dennis, and standing with a razor, threatened death to all who approached. He was overpowered, but not until he hat cut his own throat, dying in a few minutes.

LITTLE ROCK, February 13.—Representatives Furbush and Dawson, members of the house, in response to the summons, appeared before the house special committee to inquire into the alleged attempt to bribe members of the late senatorial election. They refused to testify, and appealed from the committee to the house. Both are colored.

MONTREAL, February 13.—Peter Mulligan, messenger of the United States post-office department at Washington, arrested for bringing into Canada money stolen in a foreign country, expressing a desire for summary trial and pleading guilty, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, the lowest penalty. Over $15,000 found with Mulligan was forwarded to the post-master-general of the United States.

RICHMOND, January 13.—The Commercial national bank of Petersburg has gone into liquidation, and is closing up its affairs as rapidly as possible. Its condition is said to be sound, and no losses will result to any one. This is the last of the national banks in Petersburg, the other two having succumbed to the crisis of '73.

In the United States circuit court to-day, the case of Alexander Vaughan, judge of election in Petersburg, charged with ballot-box stuffing at the November election, was concluded, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty. Sentence will be pronounced to-morrow. The evidence showed that when the ballots had been emptied out of the box to be counted, Vaughan attempted to drop a number of fraudulent ballots from his sleeve into the pile of legitimate votes.

Judge Hughes has decided that a judgment rendered in the United States court need not, in order to continue a valid lien on lands, even as against a subsequent purchaser, for value, and without notice, be docketed in accordance with the statute of Virginia, in a county or corporation where the lands are situated. The case came up on a question of priority of the lien of a judgment rendered in the United States circuit court, at Richmond, in seventy-seven, against J. M. Humphries, late collector of customs. The city and sureties, or that of a deed conveying to Thos N. Page, trustee, certain lands of said Humphreys. This decision will affect the title to many thousand dollars' worth of property throughout the state.

GALVESTON, February 13.—A special to the News from Waco says: Hodge Rayburn, a farmer living fifteen miles from Waco, retired to bed a few nights ago, his little son accompanying him. His daughters occupied a room adjoining. At midnight they were awakened to find their father standing with his throat cut. He said he awoke, finding himself on the floor with blood spouting from his wound. He saw no person either in or out of the room. Rayburn was under $5,000 bond for killing William Knuckles a year ago. Vic. Wright, sister-in-law of Rayburn, was arrested. She lived with Rayburn. He states that twice in the night he awoke and found her sitting on his bed. He asked her why she was there. She replied she could not sleep. She says Rayburn sent his nephew and another young man up the country to kill her brother and brother-in-law. Blood was discovered on her apron. She was also the sister-in-law of Knuckles.

A TERRIBLE TALE.

The Wreck of the Estella—A Fearful Case of Suffering.

NEW YORK, February 13.—A special dispatch from Falmouth, England, says that Chief Officer Foote and Chas. Cosman, seaman, the only survivors of the American schooner Estella, of Portland, Maine, bound from Yarmouth for the islands of Antiqua, West Indies, with a general cargo, were landed here to-day. They commenced their voyage on the 28th December. After leaving port they experienced terrific weather, the wind being very high, and we lay to for three days, waiting for the fury of the storm to subside. On January 5, and during the early morning hours, a heavy sea capsized the vessel. Of a crew of five men, Cosman only was on deck, the other four being below, Captain Hensey and Chief Officer Foote and the cook came on deck as she turned over. The survivors then succeeded in getting on the side of the vessel. After remaining there for three hours the cook fell off from exhaustion. The captain succumbed to the exposure and fatigue after holding on until 8 o'clock in the morning. The vessel finally, by action of the waves and being full of water, righted herself. Foote and Cosman managed with great difficulty to make their way once more to the vessel's deck. They laid planks on a windlass and water barrel which served as their bed and resting place for fifteen days. Neither of them slept for the first three days, expecting every moment that the vessel would sink beneath them. On the fourth day a barrel of apples floated from the forehold which they succeeded in capturing. The apples were saturated with salt and caused the poor fellows most intense thirst. They also obtained a box of salt mackerel which they greedily devoured. One day before they were rescued, a barrel of flour floated out from the hold. They made dough of a portion of its contents, but a heavy sea springing up a wave washed it away. On January 19th, while the wind was piercingly cold and the sun was about going down—the wreck and the unhappy men floating on—they were seen by the Spanish brig Dorotia, which bore down upon them. Soon they came alongside and rescued the survivors, who were hoping for death to come to their relief. When the Spaniards took them off they had only seven apples left. They were in such emaciated condition that they had to be lifted from the plank bed to which they had tied themselves to prevent being washed off.

News for Jockeys.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—The spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey club will begin April 10th. The costumes for the grand carnival pageant have arrived and it is confidentially stated that the procession on Mardi Gras will be both elegant and attractive.

False reports of the prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans have been telegraphed from St. Louis to Chicago and other points.

CHARLESTON, February 13.—Last day of the meeting of the South Carolina Jockey club on the Washington course. Good weather, and track in fair condition. A large attendance.

First race, one and a half miles, handicap, all ages, was won by Pioneer by a good length, Governor Hampton second, Leroy, the favorite, third. Time, 2:43½.

Second race, mile heats, three-year-olds, was won easily by Bergamot, favorite, in two straight heats, Jim Bell second, Edgefield third. Time, both, 1:48.

The third race was a one-mile dash for two-year-olds and was won by Ben Hill; Mary Walton and Gabriel close second and third, Alpha fourth and Lynch-Pin fifth. Time, 1:48¾.

The last race—for the consolation purse—was a one-mile dash for all ages and was won by Hattie F, Pioneer, the favorite; Fair second and Omega third. Time, 1:48. Virginian, Rappahannock and Bill Dillon withdrew, owing to the delay caused by the previous bad weather.

Iron and Steel Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—The annual meeting of the iron and steel association was held to-day, James Park, Jr., of Pittsburg, presiding. Resolutions were adopted congratulating the iron trade of the country upon the resumption of specie payments and the gold basis for values; commending congress for resolving to maintain in circulation $300,000,000 legal tender notes and attributing to protection the present balance of trade. The secretary of the treasury was thanked for his efforts to secure the faithful administration of the laws in relation to customs, etc., and the correction of abuses which have especially injured domestic manufacturers of iron and steel.

Insurance Rates.

BOSTON, February 13.—The fire underwriters' committee will recommend an average increase in rates of about 25 per cent. They divide risks into three classes—forty cents, which includes a very limited number of lines of goods in bulk, not inflammable in themselves, or liable to combustion in an ordinary fire; fifty cents, including bulk risks on mercantile property, and sixty cents to one dollar and fifty cents, to include light goods, broken stocks and open lots of goods of an extra hazardous nature.

General Passenger Agents.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—The Central and Western association of general passenger agents met at the Grand hotel, in joint session, and adopted a resolution to prevent cutting rates by providing that at all competing points the terminal lines shall redeem, at full tariff rates, any tickets of their own issue. A committee was also appointed to devise a plan for the uniform government of coupon ticket and baggage business, to report at the meeting of the general association in New York.

Tennessee Bonds in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—At a meeting of the holders of the Tennessee state bonds held here to-day, they indorsed the proceedings and action of the bondholders at a meeting recently held in New York, agreeing to scale the debt to sixty cents on the dollar. The Peabody institute of this city, which holds three hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars of the Tennessee bonds, last night passed resolutions to accept in common with other holders of Tennessee bonds a new six per cent. bond for sixty per cent. of the amount of the debt, or a four per cent bond for the face of the debt, accrued interest being added.

AN IMPORTANT LAW

WHICH HAS BEEN HEAVILY EVADED.

Let Us Have it a Live Law Hereafter—The Responsibility of Banks—The Showing of the Merchants' Bank—When Shall We Hear from the Others?

Long ago, a very important bill was passed by the legislature and signed by the governor, and has since the war remained almost a dead letter on the statute book. This law was one that provided that the various state banks and banking institutions of the state should make sworn returns of their conditions at certain times, as ordered by the governor, and that these statements should be published. The importance of this law can be easily understood. The national banks are required by the United States law to publish exhibits, showing precisely how their business stands at the time of making the statement. But there has been no enforcement of the state law applicable to the state banks or the private banks. They might do business in any style they wished, and there was absolutely no chance of discovering the real status of affairs. The bank might be running on fictitious capital—it might be staggering under mismanagement or corruption—it might be crippled through losses or defaults—and no one of the depositors or customers would be apprised of the fact. They would go on confiding their funds to the care of an institution that was neither safe nor worthy.

It was to remedy this trouble—to obviate this danger—that the law in question was passed. Notwithstanding the demand for its passage, it has been allowed for some years to remain virtually a dead letter on the books. By some means or other, it was neglected, forgotten or evaded. It gives us pleasure to note that Governor Colquitt has determined to enforce this law to the letter. In THE CONSTITUTION of the 2d of February he published a proclamation ordering that the various banks of the state shall make at once, under oath of the president and cashiers, the statement of their true condition on the 30th of December, 1878, and forward the said statement to the capitol. Under this order, the

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ATLANTA

made its exhibit on yesterday. The showing made by this staunch old bank is a most admirable one. It showed that its deposits were nearly $300,000—its cash on hand $164,663.48. In a total of loans amounting to $289,124.16, only $2,541.20 is in suit, only $12,220 in bankruptcy and only $8,040 is over due. Of this total of $22,871.93 of doubtful debts the bank thinks not less than thirty per cent. will be collected. This is a good showing and one that does credit to the management of the bank.

We have written the above principally to call attention to the importance of this law, and to urge upon our people the necessity of obeying it to the letter. It is a law that will protect the banks as well as the people. The publication of its resources by a proper and honest bank will strengthen it with the people, and will kill out all illegitimate competitors. None but weak or incompetent banks need fear the operation of this law, and it is best that those banks should be wiped out anyhow. The law will protect depositors. It will show the poor widow or the laboring man just where he can put his money with safety, and where he had better not put it.

Governor Colquitt is doing the state service in calling the banks up to this test of merit, and we trust he will not falter in the good work. It is due, not only to the people, but the banks themselves, that this law be rigidly enforced.

SOUTHWARD, HO!

The Opinions of the Press on the Recent Letter of General Sherman.

The letter of General Sherman recently published in the columns of THE CONSTITUTION has attracted great attention all over the country, and has been extensively republished by the press—in some cases with comment and in others without. Below we present a few of the more pertinent comments that have reached us:

CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN: It is earnestly hoped that the people of Georgia, and indeed the whole south, will profit by the sound advice of General Sherman.

SAVANNAH NEWS: General W. T. Sherman has written a long letter to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, lauding up Georgia as a home for northern settlers. He winds up his epistle by advising the press to "let up somewhat on carpet-baggers." Of course.

RALEIGH (N. C.) OBSERVER: General W. T. Sherman is playing emigrant agent for Georgia. There is room for millions, he says, and he would like to turn a part of the great tide of human life southward.

BOSTON ADVERTISER: The letter is an eminently frank and sensible one, and ought to do good. He speaks of the kindness and courtesy with which he himself has been welcomed, where he was once so cordially hated, as an evidence that there is no longer anything like social ostracism.

KNOXVILLE CHRONICLE: He shows the need of the further development of the south, and compares its progress in that respect with the material progress of the west. He also gives a new explanation of the phrase "carpet-baggers," and expresses the opinion that in another generation the much talked of "social ostracism" will disappear.

JONESBORO NEWS: General W. T. Sherman extends to Colonel E. P. Howell, editor of THE CONSTITUTION, the right hand of fellowship, and writes a letter from St. Augustine, Florida, on the development of the industrial resources of the south.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER: Upon the whole General Sherman's letter in this case manifests a very different spirit from that which has marked the great part of his writings and speeches in reference to the southern question since the war. It is gratifying to note this radical change in the sentiments of the general of the army—to observe that personal observation has brought him to see the south and the southern question as it really is.

NASHVILLE BANNER: General W. T. Sherman, at the solicitation of the editor of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, has written a letter to that paper, which appears in yesterday's issue. It treats of the south in its general aspects, and more particularly the attractions and advantages it holds out to immigrants. We copy the following extract to show how pertinently and pointedly the general can talk, and what sensible and rational views he holds concerning the south:

ROME COURIER: General Sherman's views on the south, and particularly Georgia, are straightforward, and as we would expect from him, clear and explicit. Every honest, industrious immigrant who comes to Georgia for the purpose of making it his home is welcomed, but the carpet-bagger, as that word is understood all over the south, who comes to create discord and array the blacks against the whites, is not wanted.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN: This is excellent sense, and should commend itself to the whole south. When General Sherman's advice is honestly taken there, and the native Georgian and Alabamian and Carolinian have accepted the aid and opposition of outside elements in the development of their states just as we at the north accept such new currents of social and political life—then, and not till then, will the equal competition of the south begin, and the issues of the past finally disappear.

ARKANSAS TRAVELLER: The welcome extended General Sherman the other day by the citizens of Atlanta, Ga., has nailed a thousand lies to the walls of bitterness, dislocated the jaw of the fire-eater and torn the whole bosom out of the bloody shirt. It is an historical truth that there is nothing so difficult for humanity to forget as the horrors of an intestine war, and it has been left for the present generation and our own country to furnish a people wise and brave enough to do it.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: General Sherman, upon the occasion of his recent visit to Atlanta, Ga., was impressed with the evidences of vigor and prosperity which abounded in that region, and was induced by Mr. E. P. Howell, editor of THE CONSTITUTION of that city, to embody his views and impressions in a letter. Whatever General Sherman finds time to write is quite certain to be read, and the Atlanta letter, which we print this morning, will prove no exception. Not alone the railroad monopolies of Georgia, but the entire south, can get some points worth having from the Sherman letter regarding the best way to encourage immigration and invite new capital and enterprise.

NEW HAVEN REGISTER: This letter of General Sherman cannot help but assist in the good work of further healing up prejudices, and by calling attention to the great advantages presented to emigrants to settle in that productive region, aid somewhat in the development of industries in the south, that will bring it into more closely allied relations with the commerce of the country—relations too strong for sectional hatred to break.

COLUMBUS ENQUIRER: It is much fairer than anything that could have been expected, and its publication in the north and east may result in political and financial effects of a successful character. Some bitterness and prejudice crop out, but the whole composition is far better than anything which could have been hoped for. General Sherman generally speaks as he feels and in a very plain and blunt style. He seems to be willing to do something to aid in reclaiming the fair land which he once so wantonly desolated, and appears pleased at the evidences of prosperity in our state.

MARIETTA JOURNAL: General Sherman, as the leader of a great army, made war upon our people in 1864. Peace having been declared, he now evinces a desire to help build up our waste places and to turn our minds to the future. We are glad to be able to record this fact, and to welcome the general of the army into the ranks of those who are seeking the restoration of our ancient prosperity. He thinks we should have an active agent at New York to advertise our resources, and to direct immigrants to Georgia, and that there should be agents stationed at Chattanooga, Rome and Atlanta to receive and show them to good cheap homes. This is very sensible advice. We know of no better man to act agent in Atlanta as Judge Van Wyck, of this place, a northern man himself of travel and experience, and who is familiar with the whole subject of immigration, having been engaged for some years past, since his removal to Georgia, in the good work of influencing the tide of foreign immigration in this direction.

Practical Results.

We received yesterday a number of letters like the one we give below. We have no land for sale and do not desire personally to go into the immigrant business. We are ready to turn these letters over to an association of some men if they will organize for that purpose and will give all the aid and encouragement we can to it. We have no doubt but that an association with good men to manage it could do well for themselves and greatly benefit the state:

NEW YORK, February 11, 1879.—Captain E. P. Howell, Atlanta, Georgia—Dear Sir: Having read with interest your letter of the 1st inst., to General W. T. Sherman and his reply to same, as published in the New York Herald of yesterday, and having inquiries from the other side of the Atlantic for cheap farms of from one hundred to five hundred acres, and for good farming lands suitable for thrifty settlers and accessible by roads or railroads, we are induced to apply to you for information in regard thereto.

If farms or lands of the above description are placed in our hands for sale, at a reasonable price, with clear and undoubted title, accompanied by full and correct description of same, the sale to depend on the description being borne out by examination, we think we can sell them in Europe to bona fide settlers of a good stamp. If you can aid us in this matter we shall esteem it a favor and it will be conducive to the best interests of your state. Yours respectfully,

W. R. WADE AND E. B. BROWN,
161 Broadway, Room 1.

P. S.—Best references given if required.

"MY DEAR GENERAL."

Mr. Hayes Coddles Awhile With Mr. Merritt.

The following is a copy of President Hayes's letter to General Merritt—Executive Mansion, Washington, February 4, 1879—My Dear General: I congratulate you on your confirmation. It is a great gratification to me and very honorable to you and will prove, I believe, of signal service to the country. My desire is that the office be conducted on strictly business principles and according to rules for the civil service which were recommended by the civil service commission in the administration of General Grant. I want you to be perfectly independent of mere influences from any quarter. Neither my recommendation nor that of Secretary Sherman, or any member of congress, or any other influential person, must be specially regarded. Let appointments and removals be made on a business principle and according to rules. There must, I assume, be few confidential places filled by those you personally know to be trustworthy, but restrict the area of patronage to the narrowest limits. Let no man be put out merely because he is a friend to Mr. Arthur, and no man be put in merely because he is our friend. The good of the service should be the sole end in view. The best means yet presented, it seems to me, are the rules recommended by the civil service commissioner. I shall issue no new order on the subject at present. I am glad you approve of the message, and I wish you to see that all that is expressed or implied in it is faithfully carried out. Again congratulating you, and assuring you of my entire confidence, I remain sincerely,

R. B. HAYES.

From Cuba.

HAVANA, February 13.—The American schooner, George Seelye, in the cattle trade between Galveston and Havana, went ashore on the rocks at the entrance of the harbor, while leaving the port in ballast, and lies in a precarious condition.

The French bark Bacatan, which went ashore at the same place, is a total loss.

Advices from the interior indicate that many liberals have been elected provincial deputies, which shows that the reports that the government had influenced the elections in favor of liberal conservatives were untrue.

Death of Dr. Green.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MILLEDGEVILLE, February 13.—Dr. Green, of the lunatic asylum, died this morning after a short illness.

Zachariah Sure Enough.

DETROIT, February 13.—Zach Chandler was nominated for United States senator by a republican caucus at Lansing to-night.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THERE are about 50,000 volumes in the state library.

No commissions were issued by the governor yesterday.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER ORR has returned from Washington, where he went to attend the meeting of the national educational convention.

The agricultural department issued yesterday the scientific soil test of the various commercial fertilizers sold in this state. It makes a pamphlet of over one hundred pages, and is full of very valuable information. It will be of great use to farmers all over the state.

In illustration of the public demand for, and the value of the services of the state geologist, we may mention that during the week just passed, fully a dozen specimens of ores and other minerals have been received from different parts of the state to be analyzed and their value estimated, to say nothing of scores of letters from all parts of the union seeking information. Dr. Little is doing the best he can without the aid of the state to meet these requirements, though he must necessarily move slowly, as his working force has been disbanded. The legislature made a great mistake in suffering a suspension, for even a day, of the regular operations of this department, and we feel quite sure their constituents will convince them of the fact before July next. There are some members who appear not to realize that the state is losing thousands, perhaps millions, under the false economy of saving a few hundreds. The whole trouble arises from the want of a proper understanding of the subject on the part of our law-makers. They have no desire to harm the state.

TRAINING THE MIND.

INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL PRICE.

His Opinion as to the Present Position and Future Prospects of the North Georgia Agricultural College—An Increasing Attendance from this and Other States.

When the North-Georgia Agricultural college was totally destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, the friends of education all over the state feared that this noble institution was doomed to a long suspension, if not a final ruin. But all these fears were soon dissipated. The faculty, while the ruins lay yet smoking, issued a plucky circular in which they announced that they would open the regular spring term early in January. The friends of the college rallied and regained confidence. The time for the opening came and scores of young men flocked to this young but famous seat of education. The prospects of the college were absolutely better than ever before. The old buildings were temporarily replaced by the court-house, the Baptist church and the county academy. The students continued to pour in until Dahlonega looked as lively as ever and the ranks of the college were quite full. Nearly all the old students returned and scores of new ones came from all parts of the state. It is an error to suppose that all the patronage of this institution comes from Northeast Georgia. All parts of the state are represented even to the lowest coast counties. Several other states also have pupils there.

Yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION met Colonel W. P. Price, of Dahlonega, who is attending the supreme court, and had an interesting conversation with him on the present condition and prospects of the college. Colonel Price has ever felt a deep interest in the institution, and his labors in its behalf in congress and in the state legislature have been of great value. He seemed glad to talk of the college, because he had a very pleasant story to tell.

REPORTER—Colonel did the fire hurt the North Georgia Agricultural college materially?

COLONEL PRICE—Well, it was a very severe blow at the time, but we are fast getting over it and it will not leave any permanent injury.

REPORTER—How is the college doing now?

Here the colonel smiled and said—"Splendidly. In spite of the total destruction of the buildings the regular terms went on without interruption. Students came in faster than we hoped, and now there are actually fifteen more students in attendance than there ever were at any one time before. We have at least 250 students every day in regular attendance. And they come from all over Georgia. We have some fine boys from Savannah and the coast.

REPORTER—How are you going to do about building?

COLONEL PRICE—Well, we are in comfortable temporary quarters, but of course the buildings we lost are to be replaced. The plans are now in the hands of Parkins & Bruce, architects, in your city. The new buildings will be so much superior to the old mint which we used before that the fire may prove an eventual blessing for us. The new apartments are to be built just as we want them, with all conveniences and improvements. Dr. Tucker has seen the plans and he says it will be the most perfect arrangements that any southern college will enjoy. The plans are all complete, and we are ready to go to work by the first of April.

REPORTER—Is it true that a strong effort will be made in July to induce the legislature to replace the burnt buildings?

COLONEL PRICE—There certainly will. The state is bound by contract to rebuild the Dahlonega college, or to build one somewhere else in the state. By the act of congress appropriating the land scrip fund to educational purposes it was specified that no part of the fund should be used for buildings, but that the state should furnish one or more agricultural college buildings. This the state has never done. The United States supplemented the provisions of the land scrip act in 1872 by giving us the old mint building at Dahlonega, which we have since been using. There is an agricultural college at Athens, but the people of that city raised $25,000 and built it. The state has never built a college as the contract requires, but enjoyed the $243,000 from the scrip fund, and in addition has had the use of the United States mint. Now that this is destroyed, there is only one question to be settled and that is as to where the state will locate the college it is bound to build. Dahlonega has claims which will be duly pressed.

REPORTER—Has not the college been prosperous there?

COLONEL PRICE—Indeed, it has. To show you how it is esteemed by those capable of judging of its merits, I will state to you that Mr. Eaton, the United States commissioner of education, has frequently recommended young men of neighboring states to come there to finish their education in the preparation to teach, and recently several of these have come on such recommendation. We will soon be better fitted than ever to educate the youth of our state and all others who may come. Professor Beck has just returned from New York with a fine scientific apparatus far superior to that we lost in the fire. It is paid for, too, and we are proud of it. This is only one of the many improvements, and with the new buildings we can justly claim to offer superior educational advantages. Dahlonega has never received much help from the state or from the land scrip. Governor Smith turned over all the land scrip fund to the state university. We received from it $2,000 a year at first and then the amount was raised to $3,500 a year. The prospects of the college are fine. It is in a section where it is doing a noble work which none who have not seen can appreciate, and its influence is felt throughout the entire state.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Reopening of Parliament—Startling Rumors from Africa—The Liverpool Strikers.

LONDON, February 13.—Parliament reassembled to-day. The house of commons met at four this afternoon and the house of lords at five. Lord Beaconsfield, in the house of lords, and Sir Stafford Northcote, in the house of commons, will make formal announcements of the legislation proposed and the state of foreign relations.

Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, said it was not desirable to either exaggerate or depreciate unduly the severe blow in South Africa. There exists a general admiration for the gallantry of the troops and universal sympathy for the sufferers. The cabinet is resolved to repair and wipe out the disaster. The first batch of reinforcements will leave before Thursday next. He recommended an abstinence of the expression of views upon the disaster until further details were received. The papers in the case have been already laid on the table, and others will shortly follow. Then it will be possible to state the intended course to provide for the expenses. I am happily able to congratulate the house and the country upon the more satisfactory state of affairs in other parts of the world. There is every reason for satisfaction with the progress of the Berlin treaty. The Russians have already begun to withdraw from Turkey, and there is every reason to hope for a complete evacuation in due time. Regarding reforms in Asia, he said the porte had shown an earnestness in the arrangement now under discussion, and which it is hoped would prove adequate. In Cyprus, England has taken over the crown lands, paying the porte five thousand pounds annually, besides the surplus stipulated in the Anglo-Turkish convention, which is about one million pounds a year. The expedition to Afghanistan may be said to have accomplished its object, and satisfactory arrangements for the protection of the northwest frontier while preserving the independence of Afghanistan are now possible. In regard to the present distress prevalent in England It is to be hoped an improvement in the weather would diminish it. In concluding, he enumerated the measures to be introduced by the government during the session including a criminal code and a bankruptcy bill.

Lord Beaconsfield, in the house of lords, made a statement similar to that of Sir Stafford Northcote.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Lord Beaconsfield particularly defended the sultan against the charges of unwillingness to reform the administration of his government, and announced that the commission appointed by the sultan to examine the needs of the various provisions, has just presented its report. The object of the government's interference in Afghanistan, he said, has been completely accomplished. We now hold the three great highways connecting Afghanistan and India, and I hope we shall always retain them. We have secured a frontier which I hope and believe will render India invulnerable in a way which will trench as little as possible on the independence of Afghanistan. Lord Granville criticized the annexationist tone of official utterances in regard to the colonial policy of the government. He declared that the opposition would cordially support all efforts to maintain the honor and safety of the troops and colonists at the Cape.

Lord Carnarvon declared that he, while in office, was aware of the insolence and aggressiveness of the Cetweyos, and he suggested that the government now send troops to the Cape.

In the house of commons, Sir Stafford Northcote said that the scheme of pacification relative to Greece is progressing finely. He said that the list of measures to be presented by the government includes a bill for the reform of county governments, and one for the reform of the Irish grand jury system, and possibly one relative to banking and university education.

The Irish members generally complained of the government's neglect of Ireland.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question of Lord Hartington, said the expediency of a joint occupation of Roumelia in the event of disturbances after the Russian evacuation had been mooted, but the discussion had not advanced in consequence of the difference of powers, excepting Austria and England. In regard to the cost of the Afghan war, he said the government of India had proposed that England should lend India two million pounds for a term of years without interest.

Mr. Lowther, chief secretary for Ireland, said the government could not undertake to deal with the Irish university question without reasonable assurance of support. A motion of Captain Nolan, that the government in omitting Irish university education and reform of land laws from its programme but ill requited the people for the increased burdens necessitated by its warlike policy, was rejected by a vote of 72 to 25.

LONDON, February 13.—The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent, telegraphing at midnight last night to that paper, states that intelligence is received from South Africa that the native levies serving with the British have risen en masse and massacred their officers. The natives engaged in the fight of the 21st ultimo have massacred their officers and the bulk of the native force along the frontier is deserting.

NOTE.—This report is probably untrue. There is not even a hint of it in Lord Chelmsford's official report or Reuter's telegrams, which seem to have told the whole story; there have been no means of getting later advices than those received at St. Vincent on the 10th. The colonial secretary, referring to the report sent to the Manchester Guardian by its London correspondent, says: We have no information in any way confirming the rumor that the natives have risen against their officers.

LONDON, February 13.—Altogether, five hundred laborers were brought into Liverpool yesterday. One thousand four hundred have arrived from Scotland alone since the strike began. The National and Leyland steamship lines secured twenty-three yesterday.

Dock laborers numbering over forty thousand held a meeting to-day, at which it was decided that unless the masters agreed to the old rates by three this afternoon they would demand an advance of the day rate and of a penny per hour for over time.

The ship owners remain firm. At the closed docks, where the men are fed and housed, there were more applications for employment to-day than could be accommodated. No Guion line steamers will be dispatched from this port on Saturday for New York.

LONDON, February 13.—The weavers at Ashton under Lyme struck to-day. The masters will probably lock out the spinners, although the latter desire to continue work. There have been further stoppages of mills and notices of a reduction of wages were posted at Burnley this week. Forty firms at Bolton have given notice of a ten per cent. reduction in wages. The spinners offer to accept a reduction of five per cent. Three masters refuse to comply. Ten thousand will strike. The relief committee of the strikers, in engineering trade, report only 1,580 men out in the London district. The strikers say that they have information that a meeting of employers will be held shortly to devise means for a compromise.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 14.—Edwin Payson Weston, the American pedestrian, arrived at Hull at 4:30 yesterday afternoon. He is 150½ miles behind time, and a crowd of ten thousand persons greatly impeded his entry into town.

The Globe cotton spinning company announces that it will close its mills in a fortnight. This will throw a thousand persons out of employment.

FUN IN MARACAIBO.

The Movements of a Mysterious Fleet.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The brig Alcira, from Maracaibo seventeen days, reports that on January 26, a man-of-war fleet, consisting of five small schooners, one of which was armed with cannon, crossed the bar and sailed for Point Macalla. On the 27th, the English tug-boat Livingstone left to join the squadron of five schooners, she having been appropriated by the government, or rather the revolutionists, for their own use. The ultimate destination of this squadron was Laguyra, which place they proposed to bombard. This taking of the tug-boat from the bar, together with five pilots, leaving only three pilots on the bar, will cripple commerce very badly as, at this season, no vessel can cross the bar without the assistance of a tug-boat; consequently all vessels remaining at Maracaibo will have to wait the return of the tug as there is no other boat available for towing purposes.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

THERE is a great deal of sickness in Troy, Alabama.

PNEUMONIA is prevalent and fatal all over Mississippi.

NATCHEZ has a funding and floating debt of $25,000.

A SPORTING man says that Charlotte is the best sporting place of its size in the south.

NASHVILLE has a population of 28,000, and last month had seventy-one deaths.

JUDGE HAGGARD, of Burkville, Ky., has a cat 27 years old.

THE proposition to form a new state out of East Tennessee is popular with men of all parties.

THE city council of Charleston has made a contract for the construction of water-works for the city.

THE net total receipts of the government of Alabama from internal revenue are $137,698 05 for the fiscal year.

THE state of Tennessee pays thirty cents a day for feeding prisoners. The total sum thus paid out last year was $58,810.92.

AN express fight is going on between Staunton and Baltimore, the contestants being the Adams, the Baltimore and Ohio express companies.

ONE Jennings, a notorious dog fighter, has been in New Orleans looking for some secluded place in which to engage his twenty-one bull-dogs in a great national fight. He expected to make New Orleans his field of battle, but the city authorities forbade it.

NO governor of North Carolina has served his full term since the reconstruction of the state in 1868. Governor Holden was impeached in 1870, and Caldwell succeeded him; Caldwell died in office in 1874, and Brogden succeeded him, and now Vance gives way to Jarvis. The term of office is four years.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE: Louisiana now has a law to protect animals from cruel treatment, and we urge the humane men and women of our city to report any act of cruelty that may come under their observation. We call upon our policemen especially to enforce the law by promptly arresting offending parties. Dog and cock fighters, and all other persons who take pleasure in, or profit by practicing cruelty to animals, are warned in time that the punishment for doing so is a fine of $100 or imprisonment for three months, or both.

—Only a few city arrests, none of which are of any importance, were made up to a late hour last night.

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country.

All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 14, 1879.

THE colored people are making arrangements to hold a national convention at Nashville, on the 6th of May, for the purpose of discussing the condition and prospects of the race in the south.

IN his testimony, Mr. Marble said he had no present occupation, and we presume Mr. Weed and Mr. Pelton are similarly situated. Let us hope, however, that before the next campaign comes on they will be too busily occupied with their own affairs to mistake themselves for the managers and directors of the democratic party, and thereby render a large number of republican editors uncomfortable for a long series of months.

THE feat of the New York Herald in publishing in circular manner an article forwarded to it in a spirit of courtesy by a contemporary is a piece of journalistic enterprise quite characteristic of that able metropolitan sheet, and one well worthy the applause of the fraternity in every portion of the globe. Such enterprise is not exhibited every day. We congratulate Mr. Bennett. Likewise Mr. Connery. Also the usher, James.

A TELEGRAM from Milledgeville to THE CONSTITUTION announces the death of Dr. Thomas F. Green, the superintendent of the state asylum for the insane. We regret that we have not at hand sufficient personal data upon which to base an adequate sketch of the career and distinguished services of one of the best known physicians in the south. His impulses, both as a student of the science of medicine and as a practitioner, were almost wholly in the direction of philanthropy, and almost from the establishment of the lunatic asylum in 1841, he has been connected with that institution. For many years he has occupied the position of superintendent, and under his care one of the noblest charities of the state has been faithfully and efficiently administered. The experience of Dr. Green and his profound knowledge of the pathology of insanity have enabled him to bring about reforms of vast importance in the management and treatment of the unfortunate class that came under his care. It will be next to impossible to fill his place.

Colonizing the Southern Negro.

Senator Windom is still engaged in riding his desperately impracticable hobby of negro emigration from the south. No longer than last Friday he flung himself astraddle of it and went galloping up and down the senate chamber at a most furious rate. We have already been at some pains to give an outline of Windom's scheme, accompanying it with such comment as seemed appropriate from the stand-point of a southern democrat; but the trouble is, we have never yet been able to get at what might be termed the true inwardness of the project. We understand well enough that, to all appearances, he ardently desires to divest southern communities of negro majorities wherever they exist, and to remove a large portion of the colored population from what he assumes to be the prejudices of the southern whites. We are aware, also, that the gentleman from Minnesota rides his hobby to the dizzy pinnacle of republican patriotism, and professes to be desirous of breaking down the color line and of removing the principal obstacle in the way of the conciliation of the sections. We know, too, that Mr. Windom professes to be anxious that the "property, intelligence and education" of the south should control its affairs "without resort "to fraud, intimidation or violence." We understand all this. But the trouble is, the programme of the senator is not definite enough to satisfy a natural curiosity on the part of the southern people. He is not sufficiently explicit. He is anxious that the negroes should be bundled up and hustled out of the south, but he does not tell us where they are to be taken—whether they are to be carried to the north to disappear before the rigors of an uncongenial climate, or to some of the territories to be subjected to the hardships of a pioneer life.

"Extend," says Mr. Windom, "to the "millions of colored people, now almost "in despair, the privilege of taking from "forty to eighty acres of good land in a "territory suited to their wants." The senator from Minnesota will pardon us for saying that this is exceedingly indefinite. Perhaps, were we allowed the inestimable privilege of subjecting his intentions to a sort of moral survey, we would not regard them with suspicion, but, as matters stand, we are bound to doubt the genuineness of the philanthropy that seems to ooze from every pore of Mr. Windom's patriotic frame. The colored people are to be removed, according to this unique project, to a territory—"a territory suited to their "wants." Precisely so. But what territory is suited to their wants? Admitting that the capable intellect of the Minnesota senator has already selected the territory, and that the forty acres are all duly staked out—(in his mind)—the most difficult part of the problem remains to be solved. Who is to support the "millions" of negroes while they are preparing the land for cultivation and waiting for a harvest? Mr. Windom makes no mention of the inevitable mule which, in all well-authenticated republican legends, invariably accompanies the forty acres of land; and the omission is important enough to make it conspicuous. Who is to furnish the stock and the utensils for the up-building of this colored Acadia?

The thoughtful reader will perceive that there is a suggestive if not a surprising lack of detail about Mr. Windom's project, and this fact is of sufficient importance to throw a shadow of suspicion not only upon the senator, but upon the so-called negro leaders who are aiding and abetting in a scheme, the final failure of which must be apparent to every thoughtful man. Were our interest in the colored people of the south solely of a political character, we should have no hesitation in indorsing and applauding Mr. Windom's project, and we should endeavor to forward it by all the means at our command; but as it is, we look upon its conception as part of a well-matured plan to breed discontent among the blacks, and we should regard its adoption by congress as the consummation of a gross outrage upon the colored race. When the negroes are let alone by the republican philanthropists of the north and the ambitious intermeddlers of their own race, they are comparatively happy and contented. In Georgia they are doing as well as could be expected. If they are to remain citizens they ought to be educated, and they ought to have constantly before them the example of the whites. The republican patriots cannot do the colored people a greater service than to let them alone. They are beginning to appreciate the responsibilities of citizenship; they are thrifty enough to accumulate property and they are anxious to take advantage of the educational advantages offered them. What more could Mr. Windom hope for? What more, under the circumstances, could he desire? It is true that the negro, when brought face to face, as in Georgia, with the fruits of honest government and witnesses the results of an impartial administration, his instinct impels and his common sense teaches him that it is his duty as well as his interest to vote the democratic ticket; but why should Mr. Windom complain at that? Does not his party preach from the text that the colored man shall have the right to vote as he pleases? Only the other day, General Sherman, who, so far as we know, has no partisan purposes to subserve, gave the colored people of Macon some wholesome advice, which is in striking contrast with the mock philanthropy of the Minnesota senator. "You have your destiny "in your own hands to work out," said General Sherman. "Get education, get "your little homes, treat everybody "kindly, and you will do well." That is the solution of the race problem in a nutshell, and that is the whole of it.

Mr. Windom says that his scheme will enable the property, intelligence and education of the south to "control its po-"litical affairs in a peaceful, lawful and "constitutional way." We beg the senator to spare himself any unnecessary solicitude in behalf of the "property, in-"telligence and education" of the south. His anxiety is altogether superfluous. These factors in our body politic are not only amply able to take care of themselves, but they are able and willing to assist the negro to a higher appreciation of his citizenship, and to lead him step by step to a conception of that most important of all political truths—namely, that his privileges are really grave responsibilities. Can Mr. Windom give larger promises for his territorial colony?

Georgia in Congress.

In the senate, on the first instant, Mr. Hill presented the petition of J. M. Dodd and others, of Gwinnett county, praying for the establishment of a post-route from Duluth to Warsaw.

Mr. Whittehorne moved, on the third instant, to suspend the rules and pass a bill making gold and silver interchangeable when presented in sums of $100 or any multiple thereof, at the office of the assistant treasurer in New York or at the mints. The vote was 100 to 135. Messrs. Bell, Blount, Candler, Cook, Felton, Harris, Smith and Stephens voted "aye." The rules were not suspended. Mr. Burchard moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to appropriate $40,000,000 for the payment of the arrearages of pensions. The vote was 140 to 81—not two-thirds. Messrs. Bell, Blount, Candler, Cook, Felton, Harris and Smith voted "no;" Mr. Stephens did not vote.

In the senate, on Tuesday of last week, Mr. Hill presented the minority report from the committee on privileges and elections in the Butler-Corbin case. The army bill chiefly occupied the attention of the house.

The bill to provide for the organization of the Mississippi river commission, for the deepening of the channel of the river and for the protection of its alluvial lands, was passed, last Thursday, by 159 to 74. Messrs. Candler, Cook, Harris and Smith voted "aye;" Messrs. Bell, Blount and Felton voted "no;" Mr. Stephens did not vote. In the senate Mr. Hill discussed the Edmunds resolutions relative to the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution. They were adopted by a strict party vote. The census bill, giving the secretary of the interior control of the enumeration, was passed by a vote of 45 to 4. Messrs. Gordon and Hill voted for it. In the house Mr. Blount presented the petition of citizens of Newton and adjoining counties for aid in the construction of a canal to connect their section by water transportation with the northwest.

The bill to permit women who have for three years been members of the bar of the highest court of any state, to practice before the United States supreme court, was passed in the senate, last Friday, the vote being 39 and 20. General Gordon voted "aye" and Mr. Hill "no." In the house Mr. Stephens presented the resolutions of the general assembly of Georgia in favor of the passage of the bill to devote the proceeds of the public lands to popular education. An adverse report was presented on the bill for the relief of Joel A. Billups, and the bill was laid on the table. The evening session was devoted to bills from the committee on coinage, Mr. Stephens being frequently on the floor. The house adjourned on account of the want of a quorum before action was had on the bill to provide for the exchange of silver coin for greenbacks.

The bill directing the secretary of war and the attorney-general to settle with various southern railroad companies that had received United States rolling stock, upon the basis of the settlement made in the case of the Western and Atlantic road, was freely discussed in the senate last Saturday. The substitute submitted by the senate committee on military affairs provides that no abatement on account of over-valuation shall exceed twenty-five per cent. After a long discussion the roll was twice called on motions to adjourn, Mr. Hill voting each time "aye" and General Gordon "no." The senate finally adjourned without acting on the bill. In the house, the bill to make silver coin exchangeable for greenbacks was laid on the table by a vote of 127 to 105. All the Georgia members voted "no," except Mr. Blount, who did not vote.

The army bill, which had been pending all the week, was disposed of on the last day of the week. The amendment to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department was rejected by a vote of 68 yeas to 101 nays. Only twelve democrats voted "no," Messrs. Harris and Felton being two of that number. By a strict party vote a provision was adopted that imposes a fine and imprisonment upon any officer of the army who takes troops to any polling place on the day of election. The bill, as it passed the house, reduces the general staff one brigadier-general, two colonels and three majors, and the artillery ten first lieutenants and five second lieutenants. The cavalry is reduced from ten to eight regiments, two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, six majors, twenty-four captains and twenty-four second lieutenants being dropped, while the first lieutenants are increased by thirty-two and the chaplains by six. The infantry is reduced from twenty-five to eighteen regiments, losing seven colonels, seven lieutenant-colonels, thirty-four captains, eighty-four first lieutenants and thirty-four second lieutenants, the majors being increased twenty-nine and the chaplains sixteen. The quartermaster's department is reduced two colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, six majors and thirty-seven captains. The subsistence department is reduced one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel and three majors. The ordnance department is reduced one colonel, two majors, six captains and first lieutenants and ten store-keepers. The medical department is reduced two majors and five captains. The bureau of military justice is reduced one brigadier-general and six majors, and increased one colonel. These reductions are to be brought about by retirements and the creation of a reserve list which is provided to exist for three years, after which, in case there is no further legislation on the subject, the commissions of all officers remaining upon such list will expire.

Facts vs. Assertions.

The people of Georgia cannot have failed to notice that within the last year certain of our newspapers have sloughed off from the democratic party, and given their columns up to the violent abuse of the party leaders and organization. For the past six months these half-dozen presses have assaulted the war measures and methods of the democracy with even more rancor than they ever displayed in their proceedings against Bullock and his friends. It seems to be their plain purpose to bring into contempt the old party that within the last decade has saved the state and reformed its financial and political affairs. They make war upon it continually. They villify it, denounce it, and employ all the powers of scorn and vituperation upon it. They assert, openly and repeatedly, that it is infested with rings and cliques—that it is corrupt at heart and whited at surface—that it is a mass of jobbers and plunderers—that it is worm-eaten, shameless and imbecile. They call upon the people to rally against it—to rise and ally themselves with its enemies that they may overthrow it.

These assaults have been made so persistently, and with so much apparent earnestness, that it becomes necessary to examine into them. If the dangers complained of really exist—if the democratic leaders are really corrupt, and the democratic administration really rotten and imbecile—if the state is really being misgovered, as is claimed by these anti-democratic papers, and is being misled to its ruin and impoverishment—if these things are true the people should know it, and should act upon their knowledge. If, on the other hand, these things are not true—if these charges are pure and simple slanders, devised by unscrupulous and designing politicians—if they are the inventions of men shameless enough to befoul their own nests that they may profit by the filthiness—if they are wanton and reckless charges issued for the purpose of strengthening an impulse upon which certain men have ridden into power—then the people should be made aware of the truth. It is with the purpose, therefore, of presenting to the common sense of a fair-minded people some light upon this subject, that we have looked into the condition of affairs in the state, and written in soberness and truth what follows:

We start with the assertion that never in the history of the state has Georgia been in the enjoyment of a more perfect and thorough prosperity than at the present day. Instead of disorder, poverty, plundering, decadence, disgrace, we find prevailing the reverse, in support of which views the following incontrovertible facts we append.

1. The state enjoys a profound peace and tranquillity. There is law and order through all her domain. By a wise and beneficent administration all clashing interests have been harmonized, all turbulence put down, and all classes of our people are moving on quietly in the great work of regeneration and enrichment. The law was never more potent in protecting the person and property of the people, because it was never more wisely administered.

2. The expenses of the state government have been steadily and constantly reduced, until to-day they are less than they have been in years. The knife has been applied at every point, and the admirable policy of retrenchment outlined in Governor Colquitt's inaugural has been more than faithfully carried out. The expenses have been cut down to a saving of $30,000 to $60,000 a year, the knife having been first put at the governor's request at his own establishment. There is no sign of clique, or ring, or plunder in this—but just the opposite.

3. The credit of Georgia has steadily improved under the splendid handling of the finances. Two years ago her 7 per cent. bonds were at 98. Now they command 114 to 116, and cannot be bought at even these figures. Her 6 per cents, worth much less than par, now command 106 and 108, and are not for sale at that. A few years ago, wishing to issue bonds that would sell at par, she had to make them 8 per cents. To-day her 4 per cents go at par without the asking. Her bonds, a few years ago hardly quoted in the great exchanges, are now eagerly sought on all hands. Having dropped her rate of bond interest from 8 to 4 per cent., cutting it down just one-half, she has reduced in almost like proportion the interest she must pay on loans. Two years ago she was forced to pay 7 per cent. on all money borrowed. A few weeks ago, as is detailed elsewhere, she made arrangements by which she gets all the money she needs at 5 per cent. In the item of interest alone on bonds and loans, if the present policy is pursued to the end, there will be hundreds of thousands of dollars saved annually to the state. The credit of Georgia has been built up until it is higher than that of any southern state, and as high as the best of the northern states, or of the national government itself. This does not look like the work of rings, and cliques, and plunderers. Selfish men or speculators would make sport of the states's credit rather than put it beyond the reach of contingency.

4. The taxes of the state have been reduced just one-fourth of what they were last year. By continued economy and retrenchment, it has come to where all the departments are maintained, and the state effectually governed, and yet one-fourth of all the tax heretofore demanded of the people is returned to them. It is possible, if the property is properly assessed, that a still further reduction may be made in the tax-rate. Here is the answer then that the democratic party makes to its traducers. While they are howling about corruption and stealing, and the growing burden of taxes that will finally weigh down the people, it quietly reduces the burden by one-fourth its weight. Does this look like mismanagement or jobbery? When did imbeciles or thieves ever voluntarily reduce the budget from which their plunder must come? The tendency of "rings" is to increase the taxes—not to lessen them.

5. The various departments of the state government are working with unequaled efficiency and smoothness. There is not a jar or harshness in the whole of the governmental machinery. The most searching inquiry into the various offices, conducted by experts under direction of legislative committees, has found nothing but what is worthy of the highest praise. The official reports of the representatives, made under oath, most abundantly prove this.

6. The state, through all its cities, towns and neighborhoods, holds a prosperous, thriving, cheerful people. Any one reading these papers will think Georgia was clothed in sack-cloth and ashes, sitting amid the toppling of her temples and the ruin of her sons. But the reverse is true. The farmers are virtually out of debt—their crops have been good—the purchasing power of their products is better than ever before—a day's labor or a pound of cotton will buy more to-day than it ever would in Georgia. The merchants say they never had such a satisfactory business before. The towns are all growing. There is Athens, Rome, Cartersville, Albany, LaGrange, Washington, Eatonton, Cuthbert—ask their local papers to testify if they have ever known such times before. Trade is brisk with them—the stores are all occupied—new buildings are going up—everything is bright, hopeful and cheerful. The cities make a like showing. Ask Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Columbus, and as for our own Atlanta, she has just literally outdone herself. Their railroads, banks, and insurance companies are doing well. Their stocks are going up, their dividends are fuller and more regular. The manufacturing interests are more than prosperous. The factories are making money almost without exception, and new-ones are being built. Where then is the trouble—the stagnation—the discontent? Where the gloomy pictures conjured from the brains of these opposition editors?

Is it not plain then that the assaults on the democratic party by this independent press are wanton, reckless, and baseless? How squarely and serenely the truth stands out in the face of their querulous, complaining pipings! A state in profound peace, harmoniously and tranquilly working out its destiny—the expenses cut down to its last limits, the income increased, the taxes reduced one-fourth, the price of the bonds gone up above any other state, the interest rate cut down one-half, the most admirable system in all the departments, universal and growing prosperity from border to border—these are the facts! How contemptible in the face of these things do the shrieks of "rings," "fraud" and "corruption" become! It is a matter of congratulation that the people have a judgment of their own, and will not be misled by the rabid writing of the men who seek to break down the democratic party. They will look at the facts for themselves, and will judge the party by the results it has achieved. This is all the democracy of Georgia has ever asked—to be judged by its record—to be estimated by its work. As an answer for the present to the abuse of the malcontent editors, it offers the 4 per cents floating at par and the one-fourth reduction of the general state tax. These two facts will outweigh a world of empty words.

THE president of the Western Union Telegraph company is a cunning old coon. He knows where to put in his work. In his last report, after alluding to the fact that the lines of his corporation extend through thirty-seven states and nine territories, and that in all of them the property is more or less subject to the action of the national, state and municipal authorities, he says: "The judicious use of complimentary "franks among them has been the means "of saving to the company many times the "money value of the free service per-"formed." What do the people, who want the railroad telegraph lines opened up for general business, think of this honest statement of facts?

SOME one ought to lead Senator Edmunds out into the woodshed and there teach him that his efforts to belittle the fundamental law of the land by pretending that a mere declaratory resolution passed by a parcel of senatorial nincompoops deserve to be rewarded with the flat side of a shingle.

FRAUD is definitely charged against Captain Bogardus in his recent shooting-match. He will probably be Bogarded in future.

GENERAL BRAGG, the Wisconsin galoot, says he proposes to "renew the contest." To what contest does Bragg refer? We know of none. Whenever his brayings begin to worry anybody, the democratic party will open the back gate and drive him out; but there will be no contest—Bragg may rest assured of that.

A COLORED state senator in Texas sends money to his old mistress in Virginia, who is now living in poverty.

IT would be idle to attempt to conceal from the citizens of North America the startling fact that the only republican now engaged in the active pursuit of office-holding who defies investigation is Mr. Rogers, the amiable private secretary of the administration. This, we apprehend, will not be denied even by the iconoclast of the Baltimore Gazette.

Is the able editor of our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, vexed at the discovery that a republican knave was ensconced in Moses's ark?

THE telegraph franks issued to government officials constitute nearly a third of the total complimentary business. So says the president of the Western Union Telegraph company. Is this the way the senate is to be controlled?

POSTSCRIPT.

LOGAN's handwriting is said to be as crooked as his moral perceptions.

THE wife of Senator Jonas is said to be a handsome, educated and noble-hearted Jewess, who will be an ornament to Washington society.

MOODY is in Baltimore, but you would never learn the fact from the tone of the Hon. John Cockerill's paragraphs in the Gazette.

IN Illinois, the state senate, to end the controversy among rival ministers, let out its praying to the lowest bidder.

PAUL BOYTON is swimming down the Ohio. This is probably a bid for some office at the hands of the Ohio president.

CIVIL service reform in the New York custom-house means to form all of Conkling's friends on the outside and then bar the doors.

DI MURSKA and her menagerie are in New York. They make things red-hot about the dressing-rooms of the grand opera-house.

THE radicals with the cipher telegrams are like the man who caught the wolf by the ears—they want some one to help them let go!

THE New York Lotos club seems to be the convenient junk-shop of the city's political and journalistic dilletanti.

CONKLING won't let them put flowers on his desk, but they can hide all the Lubin extracts inside that can be spared.

IT is remarked as an evidence of unconquered rebellion that southern senators still wear soft felt hats with dents in the crown and curls in the brim.

IN GENERAL.

—Senator Wade's widow, who is over seventy years old, is quite ill.

—Senator Coke's "burning eloquence" is alluded to in a Texas paper.

—The Cincinnati Commercial has fifty letters written by Andrew Jackson to Amos Kendall, which have never been published.

—It seems from all accounts that Noah had the greatest show on earth, but it failed to draw on account of the weather.

—The Buffalo Express again calls Mr. Edison's attention to the fact that the gas bills are high.

—Chokichi Kikkawa, a Japanese student, has just carried off three medals at the annual exhibition of the Chauncy Hall school, Boston.

—It is said that Nilsson and her husband are about to separate. Nilsson has lost her property and most of her voice and she can't afford to keep a husband.

—General Grant has been photographed in Paris by the light of a Jabiechkoff candle, which is said to produce better portraits than sunlight.

—The Boston Transcript says that Joseph Milmore has received a commission to execute busts of Lord Lorne and wife for the city of Ottawa.

—The man who leaves two-thirds of a cigar in a dark nook on the front stoop when he goes to see his girl will make a good husband.

—The ice men in and about Boston have harvested the biggest and best crop for many years. Nearly a million tons have been stowed away.

—Detroit must be a city of very high musical culture. The Free Press says that a Detroit hand organ-grinder makes $800 a year, and wears store clothes.

—The murderer who was sentenced to 99 years imprisonment in Kentucky, the other day, vows he will never serve out his time—he'll die first.

—The supreme court of Pennsylvania has sustained the decision of the lower court of Alleghany county, that the employment of "waiter girls" in liquor saloons is unlawful.

—Among the effects of an old lady who recently died in Maine were found 102 pairs of stockings which she had knitted and stored away.

—Cincinnati offers a handsome prize for the best poem on hog packing. Here's a rare chance for the tender loins of the sweet singer of Michigan.

—A prominent industry among the farmers of France and Italy is the production of roses for the manufacture of perfumes. The manufacturers in one district use 600,000 pounds of rose-leaves per year.

—A Tennessee man has bet his wife and dog against $10 on a horse-race. We suppose he was induced to give such big odds because he knew the dog was bound to find his way back home.

—Captain Crapo and his wife, who sailed across the Atlantic last summer in a little boat, expect to journey up the Mediterranean and through the Suez canal next summer in the same craft.

—Interesting glimpses of the romantic life of Modjeska and her husband on a California rancheria, with an account of her previous history, and a comparative criticism of her acting, will be given in a paper in the forthcoming March Scribner.

—When the Phillistine goes to the church fair and sees the minister draw the Shakspeare, the minister's wife the set of furs, his daughter the piano, the senior deacon the horse and carriage and the sexton a barrel of flour, he comes away sadly confident that he knows why the heathen so furiously rage together.—Boston Transcript.

—The little town of Flora, Ill., has passed a Sunday ordinance prohibiting any one from laboring on the Sabbath, and has put it in force at once. The Ohio and Mississippi railroad, which is so unfortunate as to run through that little town, has been forbidden to run Sunday trains, and is thus practically blockaded for one day in the week.

—The canvas-back duck, it is said, can never be caught alive. There is a standing offer of $50 a pair for them, but no one has yet got it. A prominent caterer in New York has been trying for three years to execute a commission from the son of the Duke of Sutherland for two pairs of live canvas-backs.

—Ah Choney is a Chinese murderer awaiting execution in Reno, California. He blames his countrymen who were witnesses against him, and retaliates by turning his back on everything Chinese. He speaks only in English, has become a Baptist, swears like a hoodlum, has cut off his cue, and wears a huge false moustache.

—In ordinary winter weather in Paris the services of 2,500 publicly paid street sweepers are employed, with 2,000 auxiliary hands at half wages. In very bad weather 7,000 sweepers, besides inspectors and chiefs, are ready at a moment's notice to ply their brooms in all the streets of the city. They begin at three in the morning and end at four in the afternoon. Sometimes, however, they work for twenty hours.

—The Mormons style the supreme court judges who decided against polygamy "feeble-witted and cloudy-minded." They continue their polygamous customs as serenely as if nothing had happened, and the Utah Gentiles ask congress to decree that the general reputation of multiplex conjugal relations and the living together in such relations be held as proof of polygamy.

—The latest statistics show that the debts of the states of the union amount in the aggregate to $345,197,000. Massachusetts takes the lead, and is followed in a descending scale by Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, New York, Tennesseee, Pennsylvania and Louisiana, each of which owes more than $20,000,000. West Virginia, Missouri, Georgia, and Arkansas owe materially less, although the amount is over $10,000,000 each, while all the other states fall below the latter figures. Many municipal debts exceed the state debts.

—Lotta's mother (Mrs. Crabtree) has sued John H. Thomas, of California, to recover $28,000 of the sprightly little girl's money loaned him by the mother on a power of attorney. In her affidavit she states that she lost $50,000 of Lotta's earnings in a California enterprise, whereupon Thomas induced her to buy a half interest in a gold mine for $28,000, which he said had yielded $27,000 profits in three months. The evidence of Mrs. Crabtree goes to show that she was the victim of a conspiracy, and furthermore, that as a business woman she is not a success.

—Mrs. Key, wife of the postmaster-general, is the finest looking of any of the cabinet ladies. She is tall, a very handsome figure, black eyes and hair. Her features are quite small. Her daughter, who is in society, is also the prettiest of any of the young ladies of the cabinet. She is tall and slight, very easy and graceful in her movements. She is quite the reverse of her mother in complexion, having blue eyes and light reddish hair. The Keys live very simply, as they are obliged to do, having a large family of children. They board quietly at the Ebbett house, and, of course, do not entertain at all. The eldest daughter is the only one of the children with them, the others all being in Tennessee.

—A woman in a Kansas Pacific railroad car sat facing a man who, with one eye at least, seemed to be staring fixedly at her. She became indignant, and said, "Why do you look at me so, sir?" He said that he was not aware of having done so, but she insisted. "I beg your pardon, Madame, but it's this eye, is it not?" lifting his finger to his left optic. "Yes, sir, it's that eye." "Well, Madame, that eye won't do you any harm. It's a glass eye, Madame—only a glass eye. I hope you'll excuse it. But, upon my soul, I'm not surprised that even a glass eye should feel interested in so pretty a woman." The explanation and the compliment combined to put the woman in a good humor.

—The electric light is said to have a particular effect on patients suffering from catalepsy and other nervous complaints. Professor Charcot, of the Salpetriere, Paris, after making experiments with the electric light on hysterical subjects, found that a patient placed before a very bright electric light fell into an anaesthetic condition. The subject of this treatment stands as if fascinated, motionless, and with fixed, staring eyes. The limbs are stiff, but not so rigid that they cannot be moved, and they preserve whatever position may be given to them. The patients neither see nor hear. In vain the operator speaks to them or makes signs; all communication between them and the outer world seems to be at an end. Meanwhile the features take the expression of the gestures. Give to the patient a menacing or tragic attitude, and the eyebrows become knitted; close the hands as if in prayer, and the eyes assume a meek and resigned expression.

A Complete Vindication.

New York Graphic, rep.

Unless Mr. Tilden's testimony is impeached it is as complete a vindication as could be demanded. Partisans may assert that he ought to have known what was going on. But the public will be slow to accept a maxim which, if generally applied, would make every man in the community responsible for the guilty intentions of all his friends and relatives. It must be remembered, too, that Mr. Tilden was disproving a negative. The evidence did not connect him with the telegrams or the bribery business. He was called upon simply to deny that he had any knowledge of them, and if possible uproot the feeling generated in many minds that as the telegrams were sent to his nephew by his intimate friends the substance of them must have reached him. Mr. Tilden's evidence is in the nature of an explanation. If it is complete as an explanation it is all that can be demanded.

The Feebleness of a Richelieu.

New York Graphic, rep.

Senility which produces reasoning of this kind ought to be in demand. Cardinal Richelieu was supposed to be dying, but he suddenly arose and confounded his enemies. A well-known pope was thought not to be long for this world by reason of consumption. But in taking up his honors and responsibilities he threw away his cough. So it appears to be with Governor Tilden. His mind rises superior to the infirmities of his body. Whatever may be his ailings his intellectual faculties are shown by Saturday's ordeal to be in their fullest and ripest development.

Give the Old Man a Chance.

Washington Post.

If Z. Chandler is to come back to the senate, the reception of Logan should be deferred so as to include Zachariah's gorgeous welcome in the same general programme. It is believed that a conjunction of these great moral forces and intellectual luminaries would be a boon to the masses of our population. Father Clapp could enfold them both, as well as either of them, in the radiant circle of his eloquent greeting. Give the old man another chance.

Mr. Windom's Duty.

Baltimore Gazette, rep.

Before Mr. Windom proceeds to enact the rôle of Moses in leading the southern negroes from their homes to the bleak prairies of the west, he will, of course, have the foresight to buy up a large tract of land and sell it in small lots to the colored children. It will be a part of Mr. Windom's duty to see that the children do not fall into the hands of heartless speculators.

The Brazen Insolence of Republicans.

Washington Post.

When ex-confederates are serving the public in the cabinet, in the senate, in the house and in every department and branch of the public service, it is brazen insolence to say that they shall be excluded from the jury-box, and that questions involving their lives, liberty and property shall be decided by a class of men who lack every qualification for such duties.

The Cruel Effects of Resumption.

Philadelphia Times.

We learn with some regret that Commissioner LeDuc has about given up the idea of raising gold-headed canes from his recently imported bamboo shoots. The soil and climate of this country are both favorable to such an enterprise, but the return of gold to par has made it undesirable as a business venture.

The Mysterious Woolley.

Baltimore Gazette.

When Colonel Woolley backs up in front of the Potter sub-committee and takes the oath of allegiance to truth, a shadow of mystery will be thrown over the country. The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan was a plain, blunt man, compared with Woolley in the line of the mysterious.

Two Patriots.

New York World.

Old Jonathan Walker, the man with the branded hand, was permitted by the republicans of Michigan to die in want, but they have it in their power to atone for this treason to liberty, and no doubt will atone for it by sending Mizzer Chandler, the man with the branded nose, to the senate in Christiancy's place.

A Lie Between Them.

Boston Globe.

The honor of proclaiming Grant's advent as the third term candidate is said to lie between Matt. Carpenter and John A. Logan. It probably belongs to Logan. There is nothing of the toad about Carpenter.

Robeson's Danger.

New York Sun.

As Robeson had no direct agency in stealing the office of president for Hayes, he cannot hope that the latter will disregard the demand of the house committee on naval affairs to prosecute him for corruption.

The Result of Ohio Statesmanship.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is with considerable pride that we announce the birth of a child at Centerville, Ohio, having one ear like a mule's. We trust the fact will not be overlooked that its father is an Ohio man.

Colonel S. Bull's Usefulness.

Burlington Hawkeye.

If the democrats want to reduce the army and the republicans won't consent, they can do as they did once before—turn the job over to Sitting Bull.

A Suggestion.

Philadelphia Times.

There is too much depravity to suit Henry Ward Beecher. Perhaps if he should move out it might help things some.

Two of a Kind.

Boston Post.

They are beginning to get out of the ark, and so far they are two of a kind, but no Tilden "thar."

A Greasy View.

Senator David Davis (in Bulk.)

Tilden is never idle, and there is no telling what his combinations may effect.

An Average Lie.

Brooklyn Union-Argus, rep.

Bulldozing is driving the negroes from Georgia and Alabama into Texas.

—A western preacher who had been constantly annoyed during services by the incessant "hacking" of some of the members of his congregation, upon closing his sermon, requested such to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents. 243

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, AT THE Station House Pound, on the 25th instant, if not called for by owner before the day of sale, ONE MILK COW, taken up by the Force, for running at large. February 13th, 1879.
G. T. ANDERSON, Chief Police.
251 feb14 d1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

BIDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE following buildings will be received until the 6th of March next: One Brick Block, first floor containing two Store Houses, Mayor's and Police offices, with Opera House above. One Brick Block, containing nine Store Houses, with two stories above for Hotel. Plans and specifications for first named block may now be seen at the office of G. L. Norman, Architect; also for Hotel block at same office on and after the 24th inst. Buildings to be completed by 1st October next. Contractor to give bonds. Right to reject any or all bids reserved.
H. E. HEINITSH,
R. L. BOWDEN,
W. C. CANNON,
Committee for Town Council.
R. L. BOWDEN,
W. WASH THOMPSON,
H. E. HEINITSH,
Committee for Building Association.
Spartanburg, S. C. February 12, 1879.
600 feb14 d4w fri tues

Gossypium-Phospho,
—THE—
GARDEN and Farm FERTILIZER
SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR
Flowers, Vines, Shrubs, Fruit Trees
AND VEGETABLES.
It is used and endorsed by leading Florists, Nurserymen and Gardeners.
For sale by GEO. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 17 Broad St., ATLANTA, GA.
In packages of 25, 50, 100 and 200 lbs.
000 feb14 d1m

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE
VIA
Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after Sunday, February 9th, 1879, Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	2:45 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at	9:40 p m
Arrives Baltimore at	11:20 p m
Arrives Philadelphia at	3:40 a m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12:55 noon

Only 39 Hours from New York to Atlanta

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN
also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH
Leaves Atlanta at ... 6:25 a m
which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH
Arrives at Atlanta ... 10:[illegible] p m
making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE CHATTANOOGA EXPRESS NORTH.
Leaves Atlanta at ... 11:15 p. m.

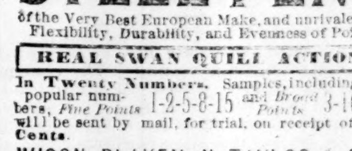
THE CHATTANOOGA EXPRESS SOUTH
Arrives at Atlanta at ... 5:45 a. m.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION NORTH,
Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday).. 4:20 p. m.
Arriving at Cartersville at ... 6:35 p. m.
Stopping at all Stations.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION SOUTH,
Leaves Cartersville daily (except Sunday) at ... 6:25 a. m
Arriving at Atlanta at ... 9:15 a. m.
Stopping at all Stations.

Information as to rates, etc., furnished upon application.
B. W. WRENN, General Passenger Agent.
feb8 dtf

SPENCERIAN



STEEL PENS
Of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.
REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.
In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, Fine Points 1-2-5-8-15 and Broad Points 3-16-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.
109 jan7...d3m fri

MILLER & BENNETT,
Book and Job Printers,
24 BROAD STREET,
Sunny South Building—by Bridge,
Atlanta, Georgia,
Request all who want anything in the PRINTING LINE to give them a call.
New Materials!
Good Work!
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
GET OUR ESTIMATES.
REMEMBER THE PLACE—24 BROAD
284j an16 d1m

MONEY TO LOAN,
UPON CITY, TOWN, CHURCH AND FARM PROPERTY, AT FROM
8 to 4 per cent. per annum,
By the U. S. Home & Dower Association,
28 East Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.
E. A. WHITCOMB,
Manager Gulf Department.
496 jan29 dtf wed fri sun &wkytf

F. W. HART,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
GLAZED SASH,
Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,
WINDOW GLASS,
Builders' Hardware, Etc.
30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.
514 mar21 tf

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS C, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 11th, 1879—106th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.
215 feb11 d&w4w

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR SALE.

SOME GOOD VACANT LOTS FOR SALE ON easy terms. by Huff, McGaughey & Co. 262 feb14 d2t fri sun

3 EXTRA GOOD MILCH COWS WITH YOUNG Calves for sale at A. D. Fuller's Wagon Yard, 224 Peters street. February 14, 1879. feb14 d1t

6 VACANT LOTS, SPLENDIDLY LOCATED, for sale on favorable terms. Huff, McGaughey & Co. 262 feb14 d2t fri sun

FOR SALE—A NICE 5-ROOM HOUSE ON half acre lot; lies well; choice neighborhood; good order; desirable. Terms easy. Huff, McGaughey & Co. 262 feb14 d2t fri sun

12 TO 15 HORSE POWER PORTABLE ENgine and Boiler. First-class, second-hand. Cheap. C. H. Strong. 246 feb13 d3t

PURE APPLE CIDER! PURE APPLE CIDER! Pure apple cider. For prices and circulars address Jones & Co., 35 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 210 dec9-tf sun wed fri.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE ON WHITEhall street. Call on F. W. Hart, dealer in Doors, Blinds and Sash, 30 South Broad street. 250 feb13 dtf

FOR RENT—THE RESIDENCE WHERE I now reside on Fair street: Stable and every thing complete for a Dairy. H. S. Alexander. 246 feb13 d10t

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE APPLE CIDER! PURE APPLE CIDER Pure apple cider at Jones & Co., 35 south Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 617 dec1-tf wed sun sat

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW GLASS, Builders' Hardware, etc. A permanent fixture in Atlanta. All goods delivered at any point cheaper than any other house in Atlanta. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Ashley, No. 33 S. Broad street. 570 nov29 dtf

WANTED.

WHO WANTS A GOOD FARM? A FINE Farm, Water Power, a large or small Farm? We have it and will take some city property in part pay. Huff, McGaughey & Co. 262 feb14 d2t fri sun

WANTED—A NICE OFFICE COUNTER. Jas. P. Harrison & Co., 27 and 29 Broad street. 261 feb14 dtf

WANTED—A COMPETENT PRINTER. None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory references. Address Georgia Advocate, Canton, Ga. feb14 d2t

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF FINE FURNIture, such as Parlor and Bed-room Sets in Walnut and Marble, Center Tables, Hat Racks, What-Nots, Carpets, Extension Table, Parlor and Dining Room Chairs, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Heaters, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Feathers, with many other desirable goods in the line of house keeping. Furniture nearly all new and very desirable. Hall & Morris, Huff, McGaughey & Co., 21 and 23 Marietta street D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. 000 feb14 d2t

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL!
—BY THE—
ATLANTA TURN-VEREIN,
—AT—
TURNER HALL!
James's Bank Block,
Tuesday, February 18, 1879.
Tickets at $1.50 will be sold at Beermann & Kuhrt's and by L. Schelpert.
Admission to the Gallery, 50 cents.
239 feb12 d1w

OPERA HOUSE.
Warde & Barrymore
GRAND COMBINATION.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, FEB. 13 AND 14, IN
DIPLOMACY!
By VICTORIEN SARDOU, translated in all languages, and the great success of the French, English and American stages. Played for twelve months, every day, at the Prince of Wales' Theater in London, and at Wallack's in New York.
AND SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 15th, IN
OUR BOYS!
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Grand Matinee!
Prices, $1.00, and 50 cents. Reserved Seats at Phillips & Crew's without extra charge.
212 feb9 d4t feb9 12 13 14

Kate Claxton.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
February 19 and 20.
000 feb14 d2t fri sat

GEO. J. HOWARD, Atlanta.
W. H. HOWARD, Jr., CHAS. H. HOWARD, Augusta, Ga.
GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
29 E. ALABAMA STREET.

HAVING FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP TO do an EXCLUSIVELY wholesale business, at the above named place, we now announce to the trade that we are prepared to offer inducements to close buyers. Our stock is entirely new, bought since the recent heavy decline in goods of all descriptions—bought by the senior member of the firm in person, and all for net cash. We think we can make it to the interest of buyers to give us a call or write to us for quotations, which we will give cheerfully. In addition to the regular stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
ETC.,
usually kept in first-class drug stores, we deal largely in
STATIONERY,
and can supply the trade with
BLANK BOOKS,
WRITING PAPERS,
PENS, INK, ETC.,
at bottom prices, and all fresh new stock.
Guano Manufacturers having advanced the prices of their goods, we can furnish fertilizing chemicals at prices that will enable parties to make their own fertilizers much cheaper than to buy the article already manipulated. We will furnish good working formulas to parties buying from us.
10 feb2...d3m GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.

W. H. PARKINS, Atlanta, Ga.
A. C. BRUCE, Late of Knoxville, Tenn.
PARKINS & BRUCE,
Architects and Superintendents,
ATLANTA, GA.
PLANS, DETAIL DRAWINGS AND SPECIfications for Buildings of every description furnished at reasonable rates on short notice.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Court Houses, Colleges, Churches and Suburban Villas a specialty.
138 jan9 d3m 2d pg

STATE OF GEORGIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., February 1, 1879.
ORDERED: THAT EVERY BANKING INstitution of this State and branch thereof do make returns to the Governor, under the oaths of the several Presidents and Cashiers, of their respective conditions on the 31st day of December, 1878, and that such returns be transmitted to this Department within thirty days from and after this date. The several returns must be in strict accordance with sections 1466, 1467 and 1468 of the Revised Code of this State.
ALFRED H. COLQUITT, Governor.
By the Governor:
I. W. AVERY,
Secretary Executive Department.
61 feb2 d3taw2w sun wed fri

LYON HOUSE,
Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents.
Board per day, $2.00, Rooms included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Special rates can be made for board per month.
T. B. LYON, Proprietor,
Barnesville, Ga.
jan4-dtf

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Savannah has a skating rink.

—Lincoln county proposes to tackle the fence question.

—The small grain crops in Stewart county promise well.

—Mr. James Templeton, an old citizen of Stewart county, is dead.

—The prospects are that Talbotton will have a fine fair this fall.

—Oats in Walton county were slightly damaged by the cold weather.

—An Oconee county man recently purchased a mill without the dam.

—Friday is Saint Valentine's day—so that, for this season at least, the old man will act as hangman.

—Eatonton would think the era of decadence had set in if a week was to pass without a marriage.

—The Wilhelmj goats that flourish at Gordon are too strong to be put down by village ordinances.

—It is not stated when some of the able tax-payers of Macon will succeed in having the town put in the hands of a receiver.

—It is feared that some of the opponents of Mayor Huff, of Macon, will serve an injunction on the state fair.

—A Lincoln county correspondent of the McDuffie Journal says that lizards have taken the stump in that section.

—Captain Hut Adams, of Eatonton, is engaged upon the biography of a sorrel pony named "Charley." This pony was drowned in the Oconee in 1860.

—Messrs. Gordon & Ryder, of Massachusetts, have established a sheep ranch on the Juniper plantation near Columbus. They begin with one thousand head and want to buy more.

—The Macon young men who assaulted Mr. Cheney, of Mercer university, have apologized and the proceedings against them have been stopped.

—Colonel Jim Turnbull whittles toothpicks with the knife that Kate Sothern used in the tournament that caused her to find a comfortable home in Middle Georgia.

—The Lumpkin Independent says that Mr. John Deason, living on Mr. J. B. Richardson's plantation, four miles west of Lumpkin, made last year twenty-five bales of cotton, averaging over five hundred pounds each, together with plenty of corn, oats, potatoes, etc., with one mule and an ox.

—Augusta Chronicle: The Air-Line railroad is one of the best railroads in the country. The track is in good condition and the rolling stock is first-class. The passenger coaches are all that could be desired by the traveling public. This road has done a great deal to develop Northeastern Georgia, which section of our state is not inaptly called the Switzerland of America. The officials of this road are making strenuous efforts to induce immigration to Northeastern Georgia, and not without success. There is no section of the south that offers more inducements to immigrants. The climate is healthy and the soil yields abundant crops. The Air-Line is destined to be a prominent factor in developing the resources of Northeast Georgia.

—The Athens Watchman has this to say of Mr. Henry W. Grady: The many friends and admirers of this gifted gentleman were glad to welcome him on a brief visit to Athens during the past week. Athens is proud of Mr. Grady. Of the many talented men who have been reared amid the classical characteristics of our city none have achieved a more deserved prominence than Mr. Grady in his chosen profession—literature. He is a well-known and valued contributor to such papers as the New York Herald, Philadelphia Times and Cincinnati Enquirer. Mr. Grady is best known in Georgia as a member of the very able editorial corps of that most ably edited daily, The Atlanta Constitution. As a raconteur, Mr. Grady has few equals—no superiors. It is enough to say of him that in these days of "bread and butter" literature, Mr. Grady lives most comfortably and luxuriously by his pen, and at the same time preserves a chasteness of style which would savor of too much carefulness, did we not know how easily and rapidly it is perfected. Should Mr. Grady devote his attention to imaginative writing we should anticipate for him a large space in public estimation as one of the foremost of American writers.

—Elberton Gazette: In this section of Georgia it is notorious that there are a few people engaged in the business of illicit distilling. We are not divulging any secret in saying this, because all the people know it, and the United States marshal has issued warrants for each one of them, and his intention is that those warrants shall be served—no matter how long their service may be delayed, or what obstructions may be placed in the way. The marshal, Hon. O. P. Fitzsimons, is a kind-hearted, high-toned, honorable gentleman, and a true Georgian. The possession of these qualifications require the strictest discharge of the duties of his position, or else he must resign it into the hands of another whose conscience might be warped by golden arguments. Colonel Fitzsimons has placed these warrants in the hands of his deputies, with instructions to serve them and to obtain sufficient force for that purpose. It can, therefore, only be a question of time as to the final arrest of the parties named in the warrants, and it would be advisable for them to make their arrangements accordingly. The proper way to make such arrangements, in our judgment, is to cease living in violation of the law, engage the service of some lawyer expert in the management of such cases, and by pursuing an open, manly course it is not improbable that they may be discharged with very light penalties. All this we say in the kindest spirit to all concerned, with the honest wish that each one will hereafter refrain from any known violation of the law in this or any other respect, and that visits of United States officers will no longer be necessary in this or any adjacent counties.

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,

(A Medecine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and **Drunkenness.**

$1,000 IN GOLD

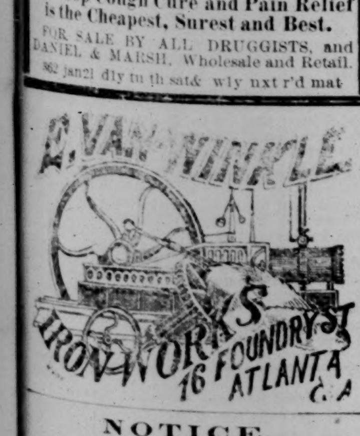
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail.

362 jan21 d1y tu th sat& w1y nxt r'd mat



NOTICE

— TO —

SHIPPERS OF FERTILIZERS!

GEORGIA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE GEN'L FREIGHT AG'T, AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 30, 1879.

The ten per cent. reduction on Fertilizers to Local Stations on this Road and branches will remain in force until FEBRUARY 28th next.

E. R. DORSEY, General Freight Agent.

548 feb1 dtil feb28

Waverley Seminary.

No. 1412 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Advantages first-class. Terms moderate. Second Session opens February 10th.

MISS LIPSCOMB, Principal.

395 jan23 d1m

LIVER REMEDIES.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

119 feb5 d&wkly

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, SAVANNAH, Nov 30, 1878.

On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:45 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:50 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:15 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8:00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	6:50 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	12:25 a m
Leave Albany daily at	4:45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8:10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10:15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:45 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 7:00 a. m.

Passengers from Brunswick arrive at Savannah 10:15 a. m.

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers between Montgomery Alabama, and Jacksonville, Florida.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, &c.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Monday at 9:00 a. m., for Columbus every Wednesday at 9:00 a. m.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a. m., and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at	7:00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh, " " "	9:48 a m
Arrive at Jesup, " " "	12:10 p m
Arrive at Blackshear, " " "	3:05 p m
Arrive Dupont, " " "	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont, " " "	4:35 a m
Leave Blackshear, " " "	8:35 a m
Leave Jesup, " " "	11:30 p m
Leave McIntosh, " " "	1:47 p m
Arrive at Savannah, " " "	4:30 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

DAILY SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED.

Leave Dupont at	5:40 a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:45 a m
Leave Quitman at	10:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	1:15 p m
Leave Thomasville at	2:00 p m
Leave Camilla at	4:40 p m
Arrive at Albany	6:50 p m
Leave Albany at	5:10 a m
Leave Camilla at	7:40 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	10:35 a m
Leave Thomasville at	11:20 a m
Leave Quitman at	1:35 p m
Leave Valdosta at	3:10 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.

H. S. HAINES, Superintendent.

uly26 der

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATHENS, GA., December 28, 1878.

On and after Monday, December 30, trains on the Northeastern railroad will run as follows. Trains daily, except Sunday:

Leave Athens	7:15 a m
Arrive at Lula	9:45 a m
Arrive at Atlanta (via A.-L. R. R.)	12:40 m
Leave Atlanta,	2:40 p m
Leave Lula	5:37 p m
Arrive at Athens	8:00 p m

On Wednesdays and Saturdays an additional train will run as follows:

Leave Lula	10:15 a m
Arrive at Athens	12:30 p m
Leave Athens	2:45 p m
Arrive at Lula	5:00 p m

The daily trains make close connection to and from Atlanta and points beyond. The semi-weekly trains make close connection to and from Charlotte and points beyond.

JAS. M. EDWARDS, Superintendent.

jan1 dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., January 17th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th instant, 6:00 p. m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens	3 30 p m	" Macon	7 10 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak	1 08 p m	" Camak	11 41 a m
" Milled've	3 30 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 30 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

000 jan24 dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented.

ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.

352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

GEO. S. THOMAS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office Norcross Building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets. Practices in all the Courts, both State and Federal. 20 feb2 d1m

THOS. E. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMSON, GEORGIA. Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty. 309 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA. Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to. 266 dec14,1878—d1y

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.

TRIPPE & NEEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA. Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia. JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER. 170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA. Office: 5 Austell's Building. 424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office in Austell Building. Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment. O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS. 198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA. Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD, STUDENT AT LAW, At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA. Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Talliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATHENS, GEORGIA. As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE, P. LAYNE, Proprietor, CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE. This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Baggage transferred to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers. JAMES LAYNE, Clerk. 394 jan23 d3m

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA, Directly opposite Passenger Depot. First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day. B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor. 000 oct29 dtf

MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country. E. H. PAINE. 30 sept d6m

ST. JAMES HOTEL, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS, Proprietor. January 11, 1879...dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. R. BRADLEY, PROPRIETOR, Late of Screven House. Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room. The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage. 000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER, Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS. WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers. Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. 362 july23 d1yr

E. B. THOMPSON'S

LINIMENT for RHEUMATISM.

ALSO CURES

Lame-back, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises Etc. The Most Penetrating Liniment in the World.

E. B. THOMPSON & CO.—Sirs: I am well pleased with your Rheumatic Liniment. The boy I had it used on had been suffering with Rheumatism about two months, causing a contraction of the muscles so that he was drawn downward until almost half double, and unable to do any work. I had the Liniment applied as directed, and in two weeks time he was almost entirely well and able to do his regular duties as a farm hand. I have also used it on myself with like success. AUGUSTUS J. KING, County School Commissioner, Upson Co., Ga.

THE ROCK, UPSON COUNTY, GA., November, 1878.—E. B. Thompson & Co.—Sirs: I used your Liniment for neuralgia and toothache. It relieved me in five minutes, and I have not been troubled with neuralgia or toothache since. JAMES T. ROSE.

Hon. J. R. Jenkins, of Barnesville, says: I used your Liniment on one of my farm hands who was completely broken down in the back and hips. It cured him—he thinks he was well in twenty-four hours after he used it.

It Cures a Case of 40 Years Standing.

BARNESVILLE, GA., October, 1878.—Sirs: I had been afflicted with Rheumatism in my leg and foot for forty years. I used E. B. Thompson's Liniment for Rheumatism, and have had no pain since. W. P. TYLER.

Captain Tyler is well known. He has lived in Barnesville a long time, and is one of her best men.

Sold by Druggists and Prepared and Sold by E. B. THOMPSTON & CO., Barnesville, Ga. For sale in Atlanta by Dr. P. R. HOLT, 26 Whitehall street. 506 jan30 d sun 3m&w3m

Commissioners' Sale.

Nelson Tappan, Trustee, &c. vs. The Cherokee Railroad Company and others. In Equity, in the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Georgia.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE IN THE CAUSE above stated, the undersigned commissioners, duly appointed by said court, will, on the Fourth day of March, 1879, being the first Tuesday in said month, before the court-house door in the city of Cartersville, in the county of Bartow, Georgia, during the usual hours of public sales, sell at public outcry, the following property of the defendant, the Cherokee Railroad Company, to-wit: Its Railroad, situate in the counties of Bartow and Polk, Georgia, from its terminus at Cartersville, in said county of Bartow, to the terminus at Prior's station, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in the said county of Polk, with its franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, including its road-bed, bridges, trestles and iron and its locomotives, cars, trucks, with all appurtenances, and all its other property, real, personal or mixed; this sale not to include any personal property not now in the possession of Daniel S. Printup, the Receiver in said cause, or money or choses in action.

TERMS—Five thousand dollars to be paid down immediately at the close of the sale and the balance of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and to be paid in the city of New York or the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

If the cash payment of five thousand dollars is not made promptly the commissioners will be at liberty immediately on the same day at the same place to re-sell said property under the same terms of sale; and if the deferred payment is not made within the time above specified all money paid on the purchase and right of the purchaser to the property sold or its possession will be forfeited, and the commissioners will have the right to take possession of said property and to re-sell the same.

Said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said court on the report of the commissioners.

Possession will be given as soon as the purchase money is all paid.

Titles will be made by the commissioners under and by approval of said court, when all of the purchase money is paid.

DANIEL S. PRINTUP, WILLIAM F. DRAKE, Commissioners.

522 dec24-tue fri&lawtilld

SEEDS AND COMMISSIONS.

PATTERSON BRO. & CO. Cincinnati, O., **Commission Merchants and Dealers in Field Seeds.**

KEEP ON HAND CLOVER, TIMOTHY, Hemp, American and German Millet, Hungarian, Orchard, Kentucky Blue Grass. "Clean and Extra Clean," English Blue Grass, and Red-top Seeds. Consignments of Grain, Dried Fruit, Peanuts, Cotton, and all kinds of produce solicited. Advances on Consignments. Correspondence promptly answered. [515 jan31 d3m fri sun wed

ROOFING, &c.

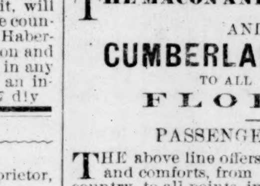
O. A. SMITH, Distiller of Coal Tar, AND MANUFACTURERR ON **ROOFING MATERIALS, Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.** The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use. **ASPHALT PAVING,** For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving. **CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,** The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use. 15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street, ATLANTA GA. 132 feb5 d6m

NO MORE **RHEUMATISM OR GOUT** ACUTE OR CHRONIC **SALICYLICA** SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the **European Salicylic Medicine Co. OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.**

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address WASHBURNE & CO., **Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st, N. Y** 390 nov21 d1y thur sat tues

A New Steel Horse Shoe, WITH CONTINUOUS CALK. Acknowledged by all who have used it to be THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD. It is a continuation of the shel of the hoof and gives an equal bearing all around. It prevents interfering, lameness, and all evils resulting from the use of the ordinary shoe. By its use horses having quarter-cracks, tender contracted feet and corns travel with perfect ease. Trial set, with nails, sent on receipt of $1. To measure, place foot on paper and draw pencil around. Live agents can secure territory. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet to THE JOHN D. BILLINGS PATENT HORSE SHOE COMPANY, 265 Broadway, New York. 509 jan30 d1m tues thur sat



THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R. AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE. TO ALL POINTS IN **FLORIDA.**

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE. Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent. june5...dtf

NEW YORK HOTEL, 715—727 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Price of Board and Rooms reduced to $3.00 per day, for transient guests.

The location of this favorite hotel is unsurpassed for convenience of men of business or families sojourning in the city.

No effort will be spared to maintain its established reputation for the excellence of its table and quiet home-like comforts.

H. CRANSTON & CO.

484 jan28 d8w tues fri

8th GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky, Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in public in the city of Louisville, on

Monday, March 31, 1879.

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$112,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the MARCH DRAWING:

1 Prize	$30,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes 500 each	10,000
100 Prizes 100 each	10,000
200 Prizes 50 each	10,000
600 Prizes 20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes 10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "	900
1,960 Prizes,	$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

214 feb11 feb dwed sat & w11 18 25 mar4 marh d sat tues thur &w 3 11 18 25

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS against the estate of Andrew Jackson, (col.) late of Fulton county, Georgia, deceased, will present them to me, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN B. GOODWIN, Administrator.

241 feb13 d1aw6w thur

To Business Men with Capital.

BEING DESIROUS TO DEVOTE OUR ENTIRE time and means to a strictly wholesale trade, we will give the Retail Agency and use of our large salesrooms to a first-class party who wish to handle the Remington, Stewart, Howe, Dauntless, New Home and Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines in this city.

Decidedly the Best Business Opening in the State.

Personal application and correspondence from strictly business men only will be attended to. FRED. BELL & CO.

339 jan19 d4w sun thur

FOR SALE.

Five-Horse Engine.

INQUIRE AT CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

dec25 dtf

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. SAMUEL GORE, SR., and ABRAHAM H. YORK.

I have levied upon as the property of Samuel Gore, Sr., one of the above named defendants, part of lot of land No. 986, in the second district and third section of Paulding county, containing 40 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3d, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS, United States Marshal.

95 feb4 d1aw5w tues

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS. THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD. UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a **BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA.** DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5½m

FULTON SHERIFF' SALES FOR MARCH, 1879. Will be sold before the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One hundred one and a quarter acres of land, more or less, the same being the west half of land lot number 117, in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., levied on as the property of W. P. Johnson, to satisfy a fi. fa. from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of M. Richardson vs. W. P. Johnson. Property pointed out by B. F. Abbott, plaintiff's attorney.

Also, city lot in the city of Atlanta and the improvements thereon, situated on the northwest corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets, in the Fifth ward of said city of Atlanta, and adjoining the property of M. R. Berry and John W. Medlock, fronting 50 feet on Marietta street and 42 feet on Peachtree street, the same being part of land lot number 78, in the 14th district of, originally, Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Thomas Kile, T. W. G. Crussell, security on appeal, to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of A. V. Brumby, agent for Brumby vs. Thomas Kile. Property pointed out by McConnell & Heywood, plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of West End, in said county of Fulton, and known in the plan of said town as lot No. 3 of the Wellborn block, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point about (40) feet west of the northwest corner of West Peters and Gordon streets and running thence (20) feet west on Gordon street, thence at right angles with the last described line (100) feet to the beginning corner. Said lot or parcel of land being a part of original land lot No. 108 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of said defendants to satisfy a fi. fa from Campbell superior court in favor of Chopley B. Welborn vs H. F. Moats and J. W. A. Smith for the purchase money of said lot. Levy made by former sheriff, A. M. Perkerson.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., the same being the east part of land lot No. 10 in said district and said county, bounded as follows: beginning on the south side of said lot No. 10 and branch, and running north to a small white-oak near Thurman's brick-yard, and then along a marked line of said lot to a lightwood stake corner; containing (90) ninety acres more or less, being the place whereon John Beiser now lives. Levied on as the property of John Beiser to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of S. B. Hoyt, administrator, vs. John Beiser. Property pointed out by plaintiff.

Also, at the same time and place the following described house and premises, to wit: Saint Luke's Episcopal church in Atlanta situated on the corner of Walton and Spring streets in the city of Atlanta, in said county of Fulton, and known as Saint Luke's Episcopal church, and the premises upon which said house is erected or built. Said house and premises is situated in land lot 78 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county Georgia, and is levied on to satisfy a material man's lien fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of Otto Gericke vs. S. H. Jones and John W. Beckwith, trustee, etc., as the property of said John W. Beckwith trustee etc. Property pointed out in said fi fa.

Also, a city lot and the improvements thereon, situated on the corner of Decatur and Pratt streets, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., said improvements consisting of a two-story brick building, divided into two store rooms, the corner room having been formerly used and occupied as a drug-store, and the other adjoining room as a common store room, fronting 50 feet on Decatur street and running back 60 feet on Pratt street, and numbered 188 and 190, according to the system of numbering the said city of Atlanta, the same being part of land lot No. 52, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of W. H. Harvill, to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of the Georgia Railroad and Banking company vs. Marcus A. Bell, Turner Goldsmith and W. H. Harvill. Property pointed out by V. R. Tommey, transferree.

Also, at the same time and place the following described goods: 6 bbls Ginger Brandy, 262 gallons; 2 bbls Raspberry Brandy, 87 gallons; 1 bbl. Mitchell's Pet Rye Whisky, 41 gallons; 1 bbl Old Log Cabin Whisky, 43 gallons; 1 bbl Mountain Whisky, 44 gallons; 1 bbl Anderson County Whisky, 43 gallons; 1 bbl Southern Star Whisky, 44 gallons; 1 bbl Monongahela Whisky, 43 gallons; 3 bbls Thomas Mayor and P. Corn Whisky, 138 gallons; 1 bbl Apple Brandy, 45 gallons; 2 Kegs Cognac Brandy, 36 gallons; 3 tierces different kind Wine, 100 gallons; 7 Tea Caddies and Tea, 3 Boxes Candles, 2 Cases Maple Syrup, 13 dozen Brooms, 1 Iron Safe, 7 cases Impria Wine, 10 baskets Champagne, half barrel Cognac Brandy, 20 gallons; 1 lot Canned Goods, half barrel Blackberry Brandy, 20 gallons. Levied on as the property of James M. Willis to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton Superior court, in favor of J. R. Wallace vs. J. M. Willis. E. J. Camp, claimer. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, one undivided half of that tract or parcel of land lot 47, 14th district Fulton county, commencing on the north side of Morris street 150 feet from its intersection with Rolling-mill street, and extending west along Morris street 200 feet, and running back north same width 228 feet, being lots Nos. 5, 6 7 and 8 in the subdivision of the Edwardy property; also the whole of lot No. 1 of said subdivision, fronting on the east side of Jackson street 62 feet, and running back 125 feet, more or less, to a former land tract, leaving Jackson street on the west and Center street on the north and J. S. Wilson on the south; also, the interest in reversion of J. R. Wallace to lot of land fronting on Marietta road 55 feet, and extending back along Mason and Turner's ferry road northwestwardly 125 feet, more or less, and running back west on the north line of said lot 113 feet to a point in rear or west from Marietta street, which is 14 feet from Mason and Turner's ferry road, as the property of John R. Wallace, by virtue of and to satisfy four justice court fi. fas. issued from J. P. court 1234th district G. M., in favor of D. C. McPhee vs. John R. Wallace. Levy made by J. R. Thompson, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., known as lot No. 88, and containing 202½ acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Michael Kries to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of A. Besinger vs. M. Kries, assigned to the Georgia national bank. Property pointed out in said fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., situated in the junction of Walton and Marietta streets, and known as city lot No. 48, fronting on Walton street 18 feet, and running through to Marietta street, with the same angle of the same street, adjoining Sterling and others. Levied on as the property of Simmons & Hunt, to satisfy two justice court fi. fas. from the 1234th district G. M., in favor of the Kennesaw Mills company and J. A. Severet & Co. vs. Simmons and Hunt. Property pointed out by defendants. Levy made and returned to me by William Thomson, L. C.

Also, one city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., fronting 50 feet on Green's Ferry avenue, and running back (900) nine hundred feet on Roach street, and being in the northeast corner of said Green's Ferry avenue, and being part of original land lot No. 109 of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of J. M. Berry, agent for Mrs. Sallie Berry, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of W. S. Bell. Levy made by J. R. Thompson, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, the same being a part of land lot No. 151, and containing (45) forty-five acres more or less, adjoining Schean and others, and known as the homestead of Rush Erwin. Levied on as the property of Rush Erwin to satisfy two tax fi. fas. for state and county tax for the years 1872 and 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., situated on the corner of Crew and Richardson streets, in the Second Ward of said city of Atlanta, fronting on Crew street and running back to an alley, containing one and one-half acres of land, more or less, of city lot number 13; the same being part of land lot number 76, in the Fourteenth District of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Edward Parsons to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton Superior Court in favor of the Georgia National Bank vs. James O. Allen & Co., one of said firm of James O. Allen & Co.

W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.

64 feb2 d1aw4w

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph, J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

346 dec18 dtf

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 4, 1879.

On and after Sunday, January 5th, 1878, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (except Saturday)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (except Sunday)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 15 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula for Macon (except Sunday)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus for Macon (except Sunday)	8 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 10 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 36 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 26 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines, daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	1 55 a m
Leaves Eufaula	12 15 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	7 10 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS TO NEW YORK via AUGUSTA, COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE and RICHMOND on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take SLEEPER MACON TO AUGUSTA on 7:35 p. m. train, connecting with Pullman Sleeper to New York without change.

BERTHS IN PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER can be secured at Schreiner's, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt.

WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah. W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.

000 jan9 dtf

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-Line Railway.

[Trains run by Atlanta Time.]

Time Tables, in effect January 11th, 1879.

NO. 1 AND 3, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, EAST WARD.

Time of Arrival		Time of Departure		
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	
		5:45.	3:00.	Atlanta.
5:36.	8:58.	8:59.	5:37.	At Lula, Georgia, with the Northeastern Railroad for Maysville, Gillsville, Harmony Grove and Athens, Ga.
7:10.	10:17.	10:10.	7:11.	At Toccoa with Elberton Air-Line Railroad for Martins Lovonia, Bowersville, Royston, Bowman and Elberton.
8:25.	11:36.	11:37.	8:26.	At Seneca with Blue Ridge Railroad for Walhalla and Belton, Pendleton and Anderson, C. H.
	p. m.	p m.		
9:59	1:32	1:33	10:00	At Greenville, S.C., with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for Williamston, Belton, Honea Path, Due West, Hodges, Cokesbury, Abbeville C. H., Greenwood, Ninety-six, Newberry, Alston and Columbia.
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	
11:14.	3:02.	3:03.	11:15.	At Spartanburg, with the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia Railroad for Union, Santuck, Alston and Columbia, and the Spartanburg and Ashville Railroad, for Tryon City, Milrose, Saluda, Colemans, connecting here with stages for Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Ashville and Warm Springs, N. C.
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	
1:27.	5:26.	5:30.	1:32.	At Gastonia, with Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, for Dallas, Pleasant Ridge, Yorkville and Chester
a. m.	p. m.			
2:40	6:21			At Charlotte, with the Carolina Central Railroad for Mrunoe, Wadesboro, Rockingham, Hamlet, Lumberton, Lincolnton, Shelby, Wilmington, and intermediate points. With Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad for Statesville, Newton, Hickory, Morganton, Marion, Henry's and Old Fort.
a. m.	p m			
2:50	6:30.			At Junction (Charlotte) Air-Line with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, for all points North, East and West, and for Virginia Springs. At Greensboro, with Eastern Division North Carolina Railroad, for Company Shops, Hillsboro, Durham, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kingston, Newbern and Beaufort, and Salem Branch Railroad, for Salem and Winston.

NO. 2 AND 4, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, WEST WARD.

Time of Arrival		Time of Departure		
		a. m.	a. m.	
		10:10.	12:25.	Air-Line Junction.
		10:20.	12:32.	night, Charlotte.
p. m.	p. m.			
12:40.	10:45.			At Atlanta, connections with the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line (A. & W. Pt. R. R.) and the (W. & A. R. R.) for all points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and the Northwest. With the Central Railroad of Georgia, for Macon, Savannah, Brunswick and all points in Southwestern Georgia and Florida. With the Georgia Railroad for Augusta, Charleston, Port Royal and Savannah.

Train leaving at 2:40 p. m. carries the great Northern mail.

Train leaving at 6:00 a. m. through sleeper Charlotte to New York without change.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New York without change. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.

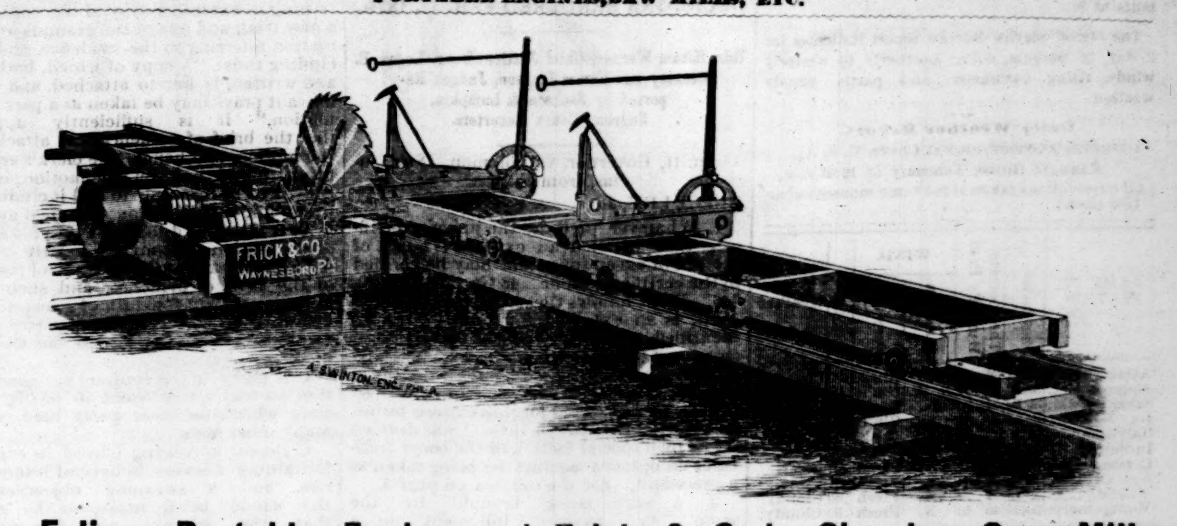
G. J. FOREACRE, G. M.

W. J. HOUSTON, G. P. and P. A.

MITCHELL HOUSE, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

PORTABLE ENGINES, SAW MILLS, ETC.



The Eclipse Portable Engine and Frick & Co.'s Circular Saw Mills.

Guaranteed the Best on the American Continent.

THOMAS CAMP, Covington, Ga., General Agent for Georgia.

314 jan19 d6m

GUANO, ACID PHOPHATE, SEEDS, ETC.

"L. & R." GUANO AND ACID PHOSPHATE.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE BRANDS OF POPULAR FERTILIZERS. AGENTS WANTED in all North Georgia towns. Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Plant Red Clover and Orchard and Blue Grass in February. SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

jan28 dtf and wky4t feb4 11 18 26

CATARRHREMEDY.

CATARRH

Is a terrible disease. Its fearful effects are corruption running down the throat, weak eyes, deafness, loss of voice, loss of smell, disgusting odors, nasal deformities, and finally consumption. From first to last it is ever aggressive. Ordinary treatments are worse than useless.

Thousands suffer with this disease without knowing its nature or the great danger in neglecting it. Many thousands are dying with consumption who a few years or months before had only catarrh. If neglected while a cure is possible, it may rapidly develop and the symptoms of quick consumption announce that it is **too late.**

CONSUMPTION The terror of humanity that yearly carries thousands to an untimely grave, not sparing the young, the talented, nor the beautiful.

ASTHMA which makes life so miserable that its victims are almost ready to accept the advice of Job's wife, "Curse God and die."

BRONCHITIS the advance guard, heralding the near approach of consumption.—For these and all Pulmonary Diseases, **Dr. M. W. Case's Treatment** by the use of his

CARBOLATE of TAR INHALANTS IS PLEASANT, THOROUGH, AND SUCCESSFUL. **SATISFACTION always GUARANTEED.**

It does not require *ten minutes* to demonstrate the value of **Carbolate of Tar,** *the most healing remedial agent known to science.* It is *inhaled*—taken right to the diseased part. **No heat, no hot water,** simply *inhaling or breathing* it, and you feel its healing power at once.

INHALANTS are more powerful than words can tell or pen express. All *Fatal Epidemics* are propagated by **Inhalation.** *Potent* for *evil*, it is also most *powerful* for *good.* The air, without which we could not exist a moment, is the most universal *inhalant*, and when pure is *all-powerful to promote life and growth.* **CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION,** the *twin terrors of humanity*, are met and conquered by **Carbolate of Tar Inhalants.** Balsams and cordials of the most healing and soothing properties are so combined with Pine Tree Tar that the mere breathing vaporizes them into a dense smoke. This is taken into the lungs as easily and far more agreeably than the smoking of a cigar. The aroma is delicate and the sensations agreeable in every respect. A little practice invariably increases the capacity of the lungs, and as the oils and balsams condense on the multitudinous air vesicles of the lungs their capacity is wonderfully enlarged and the external measurement of the chest greatly increased. The hollow chest in a few weeks becomes rounded and full. There are, of course, cases of consumption beyond the possibility of cure; but the Inhalants give great relief to invalids of this class, and in many instances cure cases considered hopeless by all who know them.

CATARRH, so very difficult to treat, and so seldom cured by other methods of treatment, readily yields to this painless and pleasant remedy. It is remarkable how quickly these ulcerated sensitive membranes are healed by breathing the vapor and forcing it into the diseased cavities of the head and out of the nose. It is now fully demonstrated that inhalation is the only method by which this terrible and almost universal disease can be permanently cured.

COMMENDATIONS "Your methods of treating Catarrh and Consumption are certainly very effectual. In hemorrhages of the lungs I have never found a remedy that equals your **Carbolate of Tar Inhalants.** So-called 'hopeless cases' need not despair."—CHAS. HAMILTON CASS, M. D., Louisville, Ky. "My *lungs were very sore and cough distressing.* Both are now greatly relieved, and I am so well pleased with your **Carbolate of Tar Inhalant** that I would not part with it at any price."—J. J. BENNINGTON, 3506 Elm Street, Philadelphia. "For throat or lung diseases, Dr. Case's Carbolate of Tar Inhalant is decidedly efficacious. I have observed the most happy results follow its use when all other means had failed to give relief."—I. H. MOORE, M. D., Phila., Pa.

HOME TREATMENT sent by express to any part of the United States, to be returned if not satisfactory. **Trial at my office free.** OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. For terms, call or write to

Dr. M. W. CASE, S. W. Cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

Cut out and keep for reference. When writing, please name this paper.

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YEAST POWDER.

KELLOGG'S YEAST POWDER

A PERFECT BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

Uniform and reliable. Full weight and full strength. Made from standard materials and perfectly wholesome. All Grocers authorized to guarantee it

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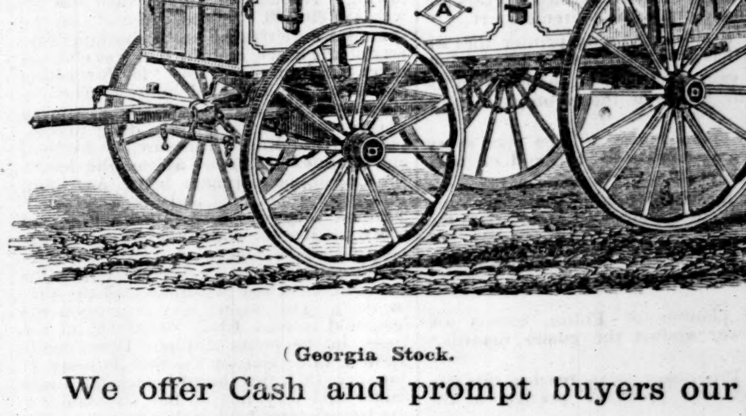
WAGONS, BUGGIES, ETC.

B. F. AVERY & SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



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We offer Cash and prompt buyers our

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS,
IMPROVED GA. STOCK,
WALKING CULTIVATORS,
SULKY PLOWS,
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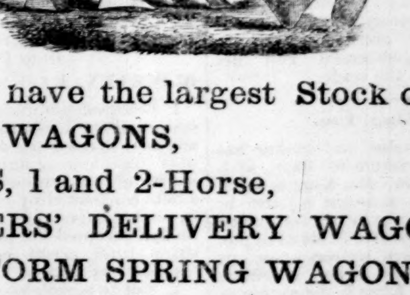
At very low prices.



We have the largest Stock of

FARM WAGONS,
DRAYS, 1 and 2-Horse,
GROCERS' DELIVERY WAGONS,
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
Ever brought to Atlanta.

Parties wishing to buy will save money by calling on us before purchasing.

169 jan10 d2½m wed sun 3d page

B F. AVERY & SONS.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. WALTER W. FINDLEY, SAMUEL LESSER AND JAMES J. FINLEY.

I have levied upon, as the property of James J. Findley, one of the above named defendants, 125 acres of lot of land No. 85, in the 11th district of Hall county, Georgia, 411 Militia District, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS, United States Marshal.

93 feb4 d1aw5w tues

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. ANDREW BOWEN and JAMES BOWEN.

I have levied upon as the property of James Bowen, one of the above named defendants, parts of lots of land Nos. 314 and 299, in the twenty-fourth district and second section of Pickens county, Ga., containing 220 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS, United States Marshal.

93 feb4 d1aw5w tues

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5⅝d; in New York at 9⅝c; in Atlanta at 9c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, colder northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, February 13, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.11	36	53	N. W.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.06	53	54	N. W.	G'n'e	.00	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.02	54	73	W.	G'n'e	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.16	67	84	N.	G'n'e	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.16	55	62	N.	Brisk.	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.19	49	53	N.	High.	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.35	35	45	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.09	60	65	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.11	51	72	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.15	45	46	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 13, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.98	46	61	W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	29.95	51	52	W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.94	50	51	W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	29.95	51	52	W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.12	39	47	N. W.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	20.11	36	53	N. W.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar	30.040	Maximum ther	.60
Mean daily ther	43.50	Minimum ther	.36
Mean daily humid.	53.00	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requrments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
156 feb7 d1m

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

Opera House—February 19 and 20, Kate Claxton.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Impounded Cow—G. T. Anderson.
To builders and contractors—H. E. Heinitsh.
Schedule—Great Kennesaw Route.
Gossypium-Phospho—Geo. W. Scott & Co.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 14, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The city is filled with strangers.

—Another sensation is now in order.

—Merchants selling plenty of goods.

—Heavy freights upon all of the roads.

—Street peddlers are as numerous as ever.

—Comic valentines are the most popular.

—Nothing new in the vicinity of the city hall.

—Street-hacks in Atlanta have no regular stands.

—The city court is grinding away on the civil docket.

—To-day is St. Valentine's day, "and don't you forget it."

—The sensation of "Sombody's Sister" has finally died out.

—The "Kimball" had an immense arrival yesterday.

—The showmen all say that Atlanta is "a good matinee town."

—Another billiard match, it is said, will come off in a few days.

—Ed. Callaway says that Wilhelmj in Chinese means Blue Jeens.

—The ladies are busily employed in planting out their flowers.

—A number of newspaper men are in the city from all sections of the country.

—A number of distinguished lawyers are in attendance upon the supreme court.

—Not a single Atlanta printer that we know of has ever turned out to be an actor.

—The valentine party at the mansion to-night will be one of the events of the season.

—The opera house will be open every night from now until the end of next week.

—The merchants claim that the lamp posts blockade the sidewalks more than the signs.

—Alabama street looks comparatively clean since Stewart's brigade swept off the mud.

—The planters of Fulton county are waging war against the guano manufacturers.

—The Diplomacy party reached this city yesterday and procured quarters at the Kimball.

—Work has been commenced upon the new furniture factory to be put up on Marietta street.

—About twenty-five excursionists left yesterday for Cuba upon Captain Mann's excursion.

—Some of the sidewalks in front of stores on Whitehall street are covered with a perfect canopy of dry goods.

—Upon nearly all of the principal streets of Atlanta are places where the sidewalks need mending badly.

—The brilliantly lighted parlors and arcades of the "Kimball," with the throngs of guests and visitors, present a lively appearance every evening.

—Herr Wilhelmj has become more eccentric than ever. Yesterday he purchased two pistols from a store on Whitehall street and now swears "Py shiminy he vill shoots de first man vots stoles his monish again."

—Mr. A. M. Watkins and Mr. S. C. Roney, of New York, representatives of the celebrated Bay state shoe and leather company, were in the city yesterday. They have the southern territory and their goods are standard in our markets. Both are genial, enterprising gentlemen and deservedly popular with the trade.

Edward King, Esq.

This eminent journalist and author has been in our city a couple of days, with rooms at the Kimball. Mr. King is upon his return east from a recent sojourn in Florida and other southern sections. The south is one of his favorite fields of exploration and few northern writers know our section and people so well as he. It will be remembered that Mr. King is the author of that splendid work, "The Great South," in which southern character and scenery are portrayed so admirably with pen and pencil. As litterateur and publicist Mr. King enjoys a reputation of the highest character, and his writings are among the most enjoyable to be found in the press and periodicals of the day. It is a pleasure to welcome him to our doors and we trust we shall see him often in our midst. He leaves to-day for Chattanooga.

Wilhelmj's Departure.

Yesterday at 1:20 Wilhelmj left for Montgomery. He expressed himself highly pleased with the enthusiasm of his reception in Atlanta. At his concert here a Knabe square piano was used, and Messrs. Phillips & Crew, who kindly loaned it, yesterday received from Mme. Teresa Carreno, the brilliant pianiste, a note highly commending its excellence. All our musical artistes are praising the performances of this gifted and cultivated pianiste.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED FEB. 11, 1879.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice: Hons. Logan E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges. Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

Colquitt, Governor, vs. Solomon. Scire facias, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Whatever precedes the judge's certificate, though called an exhibit, is a part of the bill of exceptions, and may be verified by the certificate alone. 48 Ga., 566; 58 Ga., 346. What follows the certificate as an exhibit, is an exhibit proper, and must be identified, as indicated by the tenth rule of this court (38 Ga., 689), by the judge's signature upon the same. Such identification, strictly speaking, was requisite, even before the rule called for it in express terms. 13 Ga., 495. The case in 10 Ga. 1, was decided on its own special facts, and the court indicates an opinion against its being taken as a precedent. See the caution on page 5.

2. A scire facias brought by the state to recover judgment on a recognizance as forfeited does not so draw to it the recognizance, the indictment, and the preliminary affidavit and warrant, of file in the clerk's office, as to make them a part of the record in the scire facias case, and thereby fit them to come to this court in the transcript without other identification than what results from the usual certificate of the clerk annexted to the transcript. At least, this is so on the question of whether they were the identical papers offered in evidence on the trial of the scire facias.

3. To review a judgment when the assignment of error is that "the court erred in rendering judgment in favor of said defendant, under the evidence in said case," it is necessary to have the evidence here, and to be here, it must come duly authenticated.

4. The following statement as to the modes of bringing evidence to this court, except the rigor of strict law be softened by consent, is exhaustive, and may be deemed correct in every particular.

(a.) If no motion for a new trial.

Incorporate the evidence in the bill of exceptions somewhere. It may be the first thing or the last thing before the judge's certificate, or it may come in at any intermediate place. Or, let it follow the judge's certificate as an exhibit, referring to it as such in the bill of exceptions, and having the judge to place his signature to or upon the exhibit to identify it as the same to which the bill of exceptions refers.

(b.) If a motion for a new trial.

Pursue either of the foregoing methods, just as if there had been no motion; or simply refer, in the bill of exceptions, to the brief of the evidence approved and filed on the motion for a new trial, leaving the clerk to send up a copy of the brief in the transcript. To make the brief a part of the record, so as to fit it for appearing in the transcript, it must be expressly approved by the judge and filed with the clerk, or in his office. The evidence of approval is either an entry on the brief to that effect, signed by the judge or an express affirmation in the bill of exceptions that it was approved. The evidence of filing is either the usual entry of the clerk, regularly signed, or else something in the bill of exceptions or in the record, or in both compared, from which filing can be inferred with certainty.

Writ of error dismissed.

B. F. Abbott, solicitor-general, pro tem., for plaintiff in error.

John L. Hopkins, for defendant.

Gaskill vs. Davis. Claim, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. For a mechanic to have, under section 1959 of Irwin's code, a lien upon improvements, where he could have none upon the premises as against the true owner, the improvements must have been made by him. Are improvements made until they are brought to a state of completion fit for use? Are naked brick walls and the other brick work of a house improvements made, or are they improvements partially made, that is, commenced and somewhat advanced?

2. A mechanic whose lien is upon such incomplete structures as the walls and chimneys of a house, and does not attach to the land, cannot enforce the same by levy and sale unless he proceeds whilst the subject of his lien is substantially as he left it. If after it has been carried on to completion by others, he has a remedy, it is by the methods of equity rather than by those of law, but neither law nor equity will mutilate a building by selling the brick-work separately from the plastering, roof, floors and general finish.

3. In May, 1872, premises were leased for a term extending from that date till the expiration of the year 1876. The rent reserved was, for the first year, thirty dollars per month; for the second year, thirty-five dollars per month; for the third, forty dollars per month; and for the fourth and fifth, forty-five dollars per month. Payments were to be made monthly in advance. For default two months, the lessor had a right to re-enter, and avoid the lease. All improvements were to belong to him. The houses upon the premises were to be returned by the lessee as good as when received, wear and tear as usual excepted. Until Christmas, 1873, the lessee had a conditional right to purchase the premises at $5,000.00, half cash, and the other half on time. The condition annexed to this right was, that the property should happen to be released from certain attachments that were resting upon it. The contract was in writing, and was signed by both parties. The lessee being in possession, a mechanic, under a contract with him, erected upon the premises the walls and other brick work of a two-story brick house. His work was completed the first of December, 1872, and he recorded his claim of lien on the fourth of February following. The amount of the debt was upwards of $900.00. In the claim of lien the premises were treated as the absolute property of the lessee, and the lien was claimed upon the house and lot, "for furnishing brick and building said house." The mechanic had no concern with the plastering or other work subsequently done to complete the building. He declared on his lien, and obtained judgment against the lessee, the date of the judgment being April 8th, 1875. Execution issued, and was twice levied. The first levy was made June 5, 1875, and was upon the lot and the building, as the property of the lessee. A claim was interposed, not by the lessor directly, but by his children, for whose benefit he held the title in trust. The second levy was upon the leasehold interest (duly described) of the lessee, in the house and lot. It was made June 1, 1876; and on the first Tuesday in January, 1877, the sheriff attempted a sale under this levy, but no bid was obtained, the lessee's term having then expired. The claim case was tried in June, 1878, on a special issue, in which the plaintiff in fi. fa. averred that the improvements, consisting of the "walls" of the house, were subject to the fi. fa., "being the improvements placed upon the lot by him." The issue concluded with a prayer that the verdict and judgment might be so moulded as to subject "said improvements." No facts were alleged, further than appears in this brief description of the issue, and no equitable principle was invoked as the basis of a special judgment. The jury found "the brick-work and walls," put on the premises by the plaintiff, subject to this lien. The court adjudged and decreed that "the brick-work and walls" are subject to the lien, and that they be sold under the fi. fa. A motion for a new trial was made by the claimants, on the ground, among others, that the verdict was contrary to law. The motion was overruled. The court erred in not granting it.

Judgment reversed.

John A. Wimpy, for plaintiff in error.

E. N. Broyles; D. F. & W. R. Hammond, for defendant.

Lewin & Co., vs. Thurber & Co. Complaint, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Composition under the late bankruptcy system of the United States, did not satisfy any debt that was not dischargeable by a regular discharge granted in the ordinary course of bankruptcy proceedings. Thus, a debt contracted by fraud was not satisfied by such composition; and the creditor, after he had accepted his pro rata of the composition fund, could recover the balance of his claim by action.

2. But to maintain the action, the element of fraud would have to be made out with the certainty ordinarily requisite in civil cases. To raise by evidence a mere suspicion that, in procuring the credit, the debtor misrepresented his solvency, would not cast upon him the onus of explaining his representations or vindicating their truth. Fraud must be proved, and suspicion falls short of proof. It is a tendency or inclination to believe, not belief.

Judgment reversed.

McCay & Trippe; Sam'l. Weil, for plaintiffs in error.

D. F. & W. R. Hammond, for defendants.

Fletcher vs. Collier. Equity, from Monroe.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. The writ of error will not be dismissed because, in authenticating the bill of exceptions, the clerk certifies it to be the original, instead of certifying it to be the true original. It is better, however, to certify in the exact language of the statute.

2. The brief of evidence sent up in the record having upon it an entry, duly signed by the presiding judge, approving both the brief itself and the grounds of the motion for new trial, and the bill of exceptions containing in extenso a copy of the motion for a new trial, and one of the grounds of that motion referring to the evidence, and concluding thus: "A copy of which, both oral and written, is hereto attached, and which movant prays may be taken as a part of his motion," it is sufficiently apparent that the brief of evidence was attached to the motion, and hence, the clerk's entry of filing, found now on the motion, is to be construed as reaching to and including the brief; for, if the motion was filed and the brief was attached to it, the brief was filed also. Motion to dismiss the writ of error, for want of such authentication of the filing of the brief of evidence, and such reference thereto in the bill of exceptions, as fitted the brief to come up as a part of the record, under section 4253 of the Code, denied.

3. A party to the contract or cause of action on trial is competent to testify to the time when the other party died, and to many other facts.

4. Depositions being offered in evidence, containing answers to several interrogatories, and a sweeping objection to the whole being made, on the ground that the witness was incompetent, and the witness being clearly competent as to some of the answers, the objection was properly overruled. The party objecting should have restricted the objection to those parts of the deposition (pointing them out) to which the alleged incompetency applied.

5. The proceeds of a policy of insurance on the life of a husband and father, payable at his death to the widow for the use of herself and defendant's children, vested in the widow, partly as her own, and partly in trust for such children. Their respective shares would not necessarily be equal. There might be inequality, as among the children themselves, resting on their comparative ages, health, strength, etc, and, as between the widow and any given child, resting on the like circumstances and others.

6. The widow having collected the fund and delivered it in lump to her father, to be managed by him for her and the children, he was her agent. She was his principal, partly as an individual, and partly as trustee for the children. He was accountable to her alone, unless in combination with her he committed some wrong prejudicial to the rights of the children. His acceptance of the agency, and the faithful discharge of its duties, would be no wrong, though the event proved unfortunate. He having died without settling with her touching his transactions, a verdict in favor of the children, on a bill filed by them against his legal representatives, to which bill she was not a party, was, under the evidence adduced at the trial, contrary to law. To the case made by the evidence she was an indispensable party, and should have been the sole party plaintiff, unless she refused to sue, in which event the facts requisite to entitle the beneficiaries of a trust to sue in their own behalf should have been alleged, and she should have been a co-defendant, not only because of her title as trustee, and her relation as principal to the deceased agent, but because of her individual interest in the account to be taken with the agent's representatives.

Judgment reversed.

T. B. Cabaniss; A. D. Hammond, for plaintiff in error.

Berner & Turner, for defendant.

DOWN TO BED-ROCK.

The State's New Moneyed Arrangements in New York City—Some Talk About Bonds and Money—The New Fiscal Agent of Georgia.

A CONSTITUTION reporter, desiring to purchase the new issue of four per cents, called upon Treasurer Renfroe on yesterday for the purpose of closing the trade.

"The new bonds," said the treasurer "have not come yet, but I am looking for them daily. They were engraved by the American Bank Note company at a cost for the whole $500,000 of $3,150. This bid was about $1,000 less than any other I received. The bonds will be real beauties, and I am sure will give satisfaction."

"Have the most of them been sold?"

"Yes, I may say that they have. You see I propose to sell them only as we need them to retire maturing bonds, and nearly all that I care to sell have been ordered. There will not be the slightest difficulty in selling them."

What are the sizes?"

"I hav $66,666 in 5s—an equal amount in 10s, 20s and 50s. There are none of the $100 bonds."

In reply to a question as to who was the fiscal agent of the state in New York, Mr. Renfroe said:

"I have just made the Park bank our fiscal agent. I closed a trade with them that will show better than words can tell the high credit enjoyed by Georgia in New York. The bank, which is one of the strongest in America, takes $25,000 of our four per cent. bonds at par—it agrees to pay all our coupons in New York without charging us one cent for the trouble, and it agrees to let us have whatever money we may need at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The advantage of this arrangement can be seen when I state that when I came into office the state was paying seven and eight per cent. for all the money it borrowed and was sometimes worried to get it at that. You see we get all we need now for five per cent. Another point is this: It has heretofore cost us $4,000 to $6,000 a year to have our coupons paid in New York. Under my arrangement with the Park bank it will not cost a cent in the future. All these privileges are given us because of the high credit of Georgia. We stand way ahead of any southern state and is just as good as any northern state. I consider her securities better than government securities because her debt is being reduced every year and cannot be increased. A prominent banker was here on Saturday wanting to buy Northeastern bonds. He had just sold a lot of what were called the Smith-Renfroe sevens, maturing in '96, for 114. I get letters or telegrams every day asking me where certain bonds of the state can be procured. I have to reply to them all that I do not know. The demand far outruns the supply. Everybody seems to want Georgia securities. A great many of our bonds are being held in Europe."

Upon being asked if he thought it would be possible to get the whole debt of the state down to four per cents, in time, Mr. Renfroe replied: "I do not see why it shouldn't. The Georgia securities are just as good as government bonds, and they go at four per cent. readily. I believe we shall see a lowering of interest rates in this country on first-class securities very steadily now. In Europe three per cent. per annum is a good rate of interest. There are millions of dollars lying idle in New York to-day that must finally get into low rate investments. While Captain Howell and myself were in the office of Wm. Henry Wood & Co., in New York, we saw $2,000,000 loaned through that firm, at the rate of two per cent. per annum, on call after ninety days. There is certainly a very large surplus of idle money in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. It will naturally seek low-rate safe investments rather than remain locked up in vaults. I have no sort of doubt that I could have sold every dollar of our present issue of four per cents in New York city. I preferred, however, for obvious reasons, to give our own people a chance to take them."

The above is a casual talk with the treasurer, delivered by him without any thought of its publication, and solicited by our reporter in simple consolation at being disappointed in an anticipated investment of a hundred thousand or so. It will be good news to the people of Georgia.

The Valentine Party To-Night.

To-night the ladies of St. Philip's church will give the long-talked of valentine party at the governor's mansion. It will be one of the most complete social affairs ever given in Atlanta. A concert, in which some of the best musicians in the city will participate, will be one of the chief attractions. The post-office will be full of valentines of all kinds, which will be delivered to those to whom they are directed. A table full of valentines of all kinds at cheap prices, which may be mailed in the office. The enjoyment of the evening will doubtless be perfect, as the ladies have prepared everything with the greatest care. Extra street cars will be run to accommodate all who wish to attend. The programme for the concert of itself offers ample material for a pleasant evening, but besides this there is the fun of the post-office and its precious contents.

The programme will be as follows: Instrumental (flute and piano) Mrs. Madden and Mr. Scheane; "The Message," by Mr. McCrystal; Aria, "Traviata," Mrs. W. H. Weems; solos by Lieutenant Bumford, Major Morgan, Mrs. Bumford, and Miss Kennedy; Mr. Scrutchin in a new solo; duet by Mrs. Weems and Mr. McCrystal; Mrs. Bumford will sing Adelaide Phillips's "Laughing Song."

The cars will run to the barracks until 10½ p. m.—last car leaving the city at that time for the accommodation of the ladies and gentlemen of the barracks. Tickets at the door.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

Executive Session of the Grand Lodge To-Day.

This body will convene at Good Templar's hall, 95 Whitehall street, at 10 o'clock this morning, comprised of the following grand lodge officers: Past G. W. C. T., J. G. Thrower, Atlanta; Grand W. C. T., W. A. Hansell, Roswell; Grand W. C., W. H. Lumpkin, Jackson county; Grand Vice T., Mr. E. Nellson, Atlanta; Grand W. Sec., W. O. H. Shepard, Toccoa; Grand W. Treas., R. J. McMahon, Mayor Crawford; Gen. S. S. C. W. T., Dr. Perkins, Atlanta.

The meeting itself will be secret, we presume, but we are promised a full text of all the transactions that will be of interest to the members of the order generally.

The records of the order show nearly thirty thousand initiated members into the order in the state, and the entire membership of the order is a little over half a million. The executive committee of the right worthy grand lodge holding jurisdiction over this vast membership are as follows:

P. R. W. C. T., John J. Hickman, for several years a resident of Georgia; R. W. G. T., Theo. D. Kanouse, Watertown, Wisconsin; R. W. G. C., Dr. R. Lees, Leeds, England; R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. J. G. Thrower, Atlanta, Ga.; R. W. G. Secretary, Hon. W. S. Williams, Napanee, Canada; R. W. G. Treasurer, Hon. R. R. Scott, St. Louis, Mo.; General Superintendent J. T. Mrs. L. J. Dickson, Bridgeport, Conn.

To-night a temperance mass-meeting will be held at St. Paul's M. E. church, and will be addressed by G. W. C. T. Hansell, G. C. Simpkins, G. T., the Hon. R. J. McMahon and other distinguished speakers. Short speeches and excellent music will be the order. Councilman J. K. Thrower is expected to conduct the music.

To-morrow we will give the transactions of the executive committee as fully as possible.

THE CADETS.

Appointment of Non-Commissioned Officers.

A few evenings since the Atlanta Cadets, recently reorganized with Captain E. S. McCandless, commanding, met at their armory on Marietta street. The meeting was called by Captain McCandless for the purpose of appointing non-commissioned officers for the present year. The commissioned officers are E. S. McCandless, captain; 1st lieutenant to be filled; 2d lieutenant, Walter Venable; 3d lieutenant, O. J. Smith. The non-commissioned officers appointed are as follows: 1st sergeant, E. R. Patterson; 2d sergeant, S. P. Jones; 3d sergeant, Fred. W. Hill; 4th sergeant, H. S. Horsey; ensign sergeant, W. F. Prioleau; quartermaster sergeant, H. I. Hall; 1st corporal, Bob Jones; 2d corporal to be filled; 3d corporal, Cody Pinckney; 4th corporal, F. E. Wood; secretary, A. C. Billups; surgeon, Dr. J. S. Todd.

The new company starts out into the world with a bright future ahead of it and we wish it much success. The company will have a meeting next Monday night, when the drilling will be commenced preparatory to the grand prize drill and hop to come off at an early day.

Homicide in Lafayette, Ala.

J. M. Driver, of Lafayette, Ala., shot and killed a man named William Finlay last Saturday night near the jail in Lafayette. There was an old grudge between them. Finlay shot at Driver several times. A son of Driver's, seeing his danger, ran to a house near by, got a pistol for his father, and he put an end to the difficulty by shooting Finlay in the stomach. The wounded man died soon after he was shot. Mr. Driver is the man who had the difficulty with Mr. Jack Wilkinson, of this place, some time since.

The Police Commissioners.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of police commissioners of Atlanta was held Monday night last in the chamber over the station-house. The full board was present, with Commissioner G. T. Dodd in the chair.

The regular routine business was transacted, which was the reading of the monthly reports of the chief and other officers of the police force. Upon the conclusion of this business the meeting adjourned.

Library Life Memberships.

The directors of the Young Men's library association are meeting with marked success in securing life memberships in the association. They want to make up the quota aimed at before May 1, and every citizen who can do so should not hesitate to acquire this membership. The library is an honor to our city and should be given this special encouragement.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. Edward King, of the Boston Post, is in the city.

—Solicitor-general Seaborn Reese, of Sparta, is in the city.

—Captain John R. Wilder, of Savannah, was in the city yesterday.

—Hon. John I. Jordan, of Hancock county, is in the city attending the supreme court.

—Rev. Wm. Godfrey, formerly of Atlanta, but now residing at Cuthbert, Georgia, was in the city yesterday.

—Major F. B. Hodges, senator from the 31st district, is in the city. He reports the county of Hart prosperous and happy.

—Mr. Frank P. Gray, of Cartersville, passed through the city yesterday on his return home from a visit to Augusta.

—Colonel J. R. Campbell, proprietor of the St. James hotel, of Jacksonville, Fla., who has been spending the past few days in Atlanta, returned home yesterday.

—We had the pleasure of meeting last evening Mr. D. Redpath, treasurer of Warde & Barrymore's grand combination. Mr. Redpath is a gentleman of pleasant manners and represents a company that is first-class in every respect.

—Milledgeville Recorder: It is conceded that Uncle "Remus" Harris, as well as Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, the celebrated authoress, were born in "Putmon" county. (Because a boy steals watermelons is not an infallible sign that he will go to the penitentiary when he gets to be a man. 'Joe' Harris is a monument of this sort of reasoning.)

—Augusta Evening News: Atlanta people thought Manager Sargent a prince in disguise, but Count Bozenta and Modjeska and the dog were counted out of royal descent on the ground that royalty didn't ride in a second-class sleeping car. Donnie Bain and Howell Glenn said the countess kissed too many third-rate actors on the stage to charm their youthful hearts.

—Americus Republican: We see from the Cartersville Free Press that William Horace Cunningham, a printer, who several years since set type in the Republican office, has married a most estimable lady of Atlanta. Mr. Cunningham has relatives living in Sumter, who will be pleased to learn from him even in this way. Bill Cunningham is a big hearted, big souled, big man, and is as full of goodness of heart as any man in the world. May he and his fair bride "lock" and "justify" their "forms" in the "fattest takes" of life's pleasures.

POLICE POINTS.

—The police force dead-beat all of the shows that visit Atlanta.

—The police are gobbling up people for carrying concealed weapons.

—The fines from the recorder's court yesterday netted quite a good sum.

—The street-force was reinforced with a half dozen fresh hands yesterday.

—The police are trying to arrest the party who got away with Bill J.'s pocket-book.

—Some of the members of the Atlanta police force carry a pistol in every pocket.

—Wilhelmj made Captain Connolly, of the police force, a present of a handsome cigar-holder.

—The police are busily engaged moving obstructions from the sidewalks. The merchants and shop-keepers do not like this a bit.

—A small boy by the name of Kendrick was arrested by the police yesterday for stealing a hat from an intoxicated man's head.

—The police are making a list of all parties who rent their property to the dizzy females with frescoed faces and patent make-ups.

—Policeman Dick Haynes, who was wounded some weeks since in a fracas on Marietta street, was well enough to be out for a short while yesterday.

—Jacob Reese was arrested by Officer Morse, of the police force, and locked up in the station-house yesterday upon a charge of larceny. The trial of his case will take place to-day.

—A deceased canine is lying on Harris street near the brewery. The smell that arises from the decaying carcass is anything but pleasant. The nuisance should be removed at once.

—The next city council meeting will elect two members of the board of police commissioners. The meeting will take place on the first Monday night in March. There are quite a number of candidates in the field.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Special Dispatches to the Constitution.

KINGSTON, February 14.—A revolution has broken out in Hayti. Negro disturbances of an alarming character have occurred in the island of St. Vincent.

MADRID, February 14.—The cabinet council, held yesterday under the presidency of King Alfonso, fixed five years as the legal duration of the present cortes. The question of the dissolution of the cortes will be settled shortly.

OTTAWA, February 14.—The dominion parliament met yesterday. Hon. Jos. G. Blanchet was elected speaker of the house.

HAVANA, February 14.—It is reported that General Zovata has been elected president of Nicaragua. Don Guzman Blanco is said to have left Southampton for Venezuela via St. Thomas.

TORONTO, February 14.—A dispatch from London to the Globe says: The Daily News condemns the action which the government has taken with respect to the cattle trade in resolving to schedule the United States as the infected country as showing needless haste and severity.

LONDON, February 14.—Right Hon. Lieutenant-General Jonathan Peel, a well-known patron of the turf, is dangerously ill.

BOMBAY, February 14.—General Grant and his party have arrived here. They landed to-day.

PARIS, February 14.—The heirs of Napoleon III. have been defeated in their action against the state for the recovery of the Chinese museum and the arms at Chateau Pierre Fornds, or their value out of the civil list.

ATHENS, February 14.—The Greek commissioners have been ordered to remain at Previsa. It is stated on the highest authority that the negotiations between Turkey and Greece for rectification of the frontier have not been suspended.

The German Reichstag.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 14.—The Times' Berlin dispatch says the socialist members of the reichstag recently expelled from Berlin have returned, presuming that the emperor's decree summoning the reichstag annuls the decree of banishment.

The reichstag has re-elected Herr Forenbeck president by 151 votes out of a total of 218. Herr Von Stouffenberg, national liberal, was elected first vice-president after two close ballots.

In the lower house of the Prussian diet to-day, the minister of commerce said that negotiations for the purchase of all private railways in the empire was contemplated, but, unfortunately, the federal government did not concur in the project. Prussia would, however, endeavor to carry out a system of state railways within her territory on a basis of the law of 1876. He hoped the diet would support the government in this object.

Our Trade Relations With Mexico.

GALVESTON, February 13.—The American deputation to Mexico, in their report on the trade prospects between the two republics, say: We have found everywhere only most cordial feelings and unbounded hospitality on the part of the Mexican people, and a unanimous desire for closer commercial relations with the United States. We have observed no special insecurity to either person or property, or hostility among any class to international improvements or developments of trade with the United States. We have especially noted an earnest desire on the part of public men of Mexico for increased railway and steamship communication between the two nations. It is our opinion that the United States government should encourage the sentiment that actuates the leading men of Mexico, which is manifestly a desire to cultivate the most friendly relations between the two countries. The report is signed by about sixty excursionists.

French Affairs.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PARIS, February 14.—It is stated that the radicals are resolved to demand the impeachment of the ministry of the 16th of May.

LONDON, February 14—Special dispatches from Paris predict an overwhelming majority in favor of the government.

Several strikes have occurred among the cotton spinners at the Remenemont department of Vosges.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, in order to show that there was some mistake in the recent reports that, in consequence of the domestic embarrassments, President Grevy could not conveniently dispense hospitality, says: The foreign ambassadors, ministers and high functionaries of the government and their wives have been received at the Elysee by Madame Grevy and her daughter.

Russia and Roumania.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 13.—A Vienna dispatch to the Times says that if Russia persists in regarding the Roumanian occupation of Arab Tabis as an affront to her military power, which must be settled between herself and Roumania, Russia's attitude is almost sure to find support at Berlin. A Russian brigade has been ordered up from Babadagh to support it, but before the force arrives it may be hoped that the powers will find some way to allay the asperities of the case.

A Vienna dispatch to the Daily News says Roumania is likely to yield in consequence of advice from the powers.

A Sensible Movement.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, February 14.—The St. Patrick's society of Chicago has called a meeting for March 17th of the duly accredited representatives of the organization in the United States which have an interest in Irish colonization, for the purpose of holding a national conference to promote Irish immigration and to secure the greatest advantages and protection for Irish immigrants. Notice of appointment of delegates, the number of which is not limited, should be sent to the president of the St. Patrick's society of Chicago.

The Plague.

ST. PETERSBURG February 13.—The Golos publishes a telegram from Tzaritzin of the 12th instant, stating that since the thaw set in the number of plague-stricken has increased. Professor Jacobi, of Charkoff, the head of the medical commission sent into the infected district, has been attacked with the disease, and was worse at last accounts. There is no sickness in Salonica or at Kavala. The number of deaths from typhus at Xanthi reached 250. The mortality there is decreasing.

"Diplomacy."

One of the best society plays ever seen in Atlanta was given at the opera house last night by the Wade & Barrymore combination. Most of the actors in the troupe have been here before, either with the Daly or Furbisch Fifth Avenue combination. The troupe is good, and the play as they render it is intensely interesting. Mr. Barrymore as "Julian Beauclerc" sustains himself well, though at times he appears a little violent. Mr. John Drew was admirable as "Henry Beauclerc," and as "Osloff," Mr. Porter deserves especial praise. Mr. Davies also did well as "Baron Stein." The part of "Countess Tica" was performed with rare excellence by Miss Ellen Cummens, who supported Booth here. The "Dora" of Miss Baker was charmingly innocent and natural, and Mrs. Baker was quite funny as "The Marquise." The play is so ingenious and so full of points of intense interest that it holds close attention and elicits frequent applause. It was a decided hit last night. To-night it will be repeated. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon, and "Our Boys" will be played to-morrow night.

The City Court.

JUDGE RICHARD H. CLARK, PRESIDING.

The city court met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and continued the consideration of the case of Robinson vs. the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railway company, damages for personal injury. The case was concluded at 5 p. m. and given to the jury. At our latest report a verdict had not been agreed upon.

To-day the case of Champe vs. the City will be taken up. It is a suit for damages for injuries to the wife of plaintiff, and will be an interesting trial.

Court adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m. to-day

A Change that is a Blessing.

There is no remarkable feature, in the progress of science, and no greater change in any professional practice, than is illustrated by the contrast of the medical system of to-day and thirty years ago. Then all medicines were copious in quantity and nauseous in taste. To take them was a trial to adults, and an overwhelming horror to the young. Now most doses are small and concentrated, and free from offensive flavor. Until recently, however, one of the most valuable and most efficient of remedies was detestable to nearly all for whom it was prescribed, Cod Liver Oil, the only cure for wasting decline of vital energy, and certain means of renewing healthy tissue, disgusted those to whom it should have done most good. Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda removes this only objection. Its flavor is really pleasant, its nourishing power marvelous, and there is no finer nerve and brain tonic in the world.
415 dec20 d3m fri sun wed& wky3m

KRANICH & BACH, C. L. GORHAM, RAVEN & CO., **PIANOS.** WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS, unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
226 feb9 dtf 4th col

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics. For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros. and Hutchison & Bros.
236 feb12 d3m

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By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
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Large invoice of new goods, ornamented pieces for presentation purposes, and full line for table use, just received and on sale at lowest prices at
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Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

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BUY AND SELL BONDS AND STOCKS ON Commission. Receive Funds for Investment. Buy and sell City and State Securities Negotiate Loans. 260 feb14 d1m hd com col

—Indorsement of the eminent Professor Doremus:
BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, NEW YORK, November 15, 1878.
This is to certify that I purchased of Mr. S. H. Williamson, 36 Broadway, a can of Dooley's Baking Powder; that I had biscuits made therewith; that I have analyzed the same, and that they do not contain alum or any other deleterious substance.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., LL.D.,
Professor Chemistry and Toxicology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

—Wilhelmj, the distinguished violinist, authorizes us to give a flat contradiction to the article from the Columbus (O.) Democrat, now going the rounds of the press. He says there is not a word of truth in the story.

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

Buy Carmichael's Liver Pills. For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

—If you want a special fertilizer for your garden, lawn or fruit trees, call on Geo. W. Scott & Co., No. 17 Broad street. See advertisement.

—If you want your Gardens to do well and Lawns to look nice, use Ladd's Alkaline. feb14 d1t

Good Advice.
Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, etc. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggist.
378 june22...d&w1y eow&weow

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petroleum, the only article that will restore hair on bald heads, is an elegant dressing, and contains not a particle of lead, sulphur, or other poisonous drugs. Sold by druggists.
000 jan2 d&weow 1y 1

General Sherman's Letter.

Extra copies of the paper, containing General Sherman's letter, can be had at THE CONSTITUTION business office, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 5 cents per copy.
feb12 dtf

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great Statesman of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil julp3

—Don't fail to see our 40-inch Linen Towels, at 10c.; also, our white Quilts, at 50c., 70c. and $1.00. The biggest bargains can be obtained in Black Goods, Dress Goods and Carpets. FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.
jan26 dtf

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle.
466 feb26 d&w1y

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., February 13, 1879.

J A Robinson, Ga; A J Cherry, Cecil Kramer, St Louis; E A Warwick, A Freislaben, S C; D A Cronrie, Chicago; D M Hodges, Ala; B A Stovall, Augusta; A J Timothy and wife, W H Metz, M Cheatham, Nashville; J W Oliver, Chattanooga; J T Beckmann, S C; W C Little, Tenn; F Laur, Pa; Jas W Lyon, Baltimore; J W Newitt, Athens; P J McPhillips, New York; Mrs D Stewart, Conyers; W L Emondson, jr, Ky; H S Landsdell Rome; J R Wilden, A Brenan, Savannah; J W Turner, T R Jones, J S Munford, G A McClesky, B F Cox, C R Martin, N A Janes, Ga; H Atkins Maysville, Ga; W H Read, J B Bogard, New York; C H Newman, Portsmouth, O; J A Scott and family, J T Briggs, Chicago; S N Woodward, Texas; Findley Harris, Abyington, Va; Biederman and wife, Mt Airy; D H Findley, Rome; T C McClendon, Macon; J R Campbell, Jacksonville; W J Born, F W Abernathy, Ga; M Davenport, Cincinnati; W Bartlett, Philadelphia; M Bedford, Richmond; D B Bellinger, Washington, Ga; J H Bryant, Tenn; C J Dawson, Montgomery; D M Hay Opelika; F D Myers, Saint Louis; I Proctor, Greenville; A B Rozrick, Louisville; F S Whitney, Ga; G W Kippell, Memphis; E L Kay, Milwaukee.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA. February 13, 1879.

T W Latham Fairburn, J T White, Montgomery W E Ruthauff, Baltimore; G L Lee, Chicago; Mrs Shubrick, Miss Shubrick, Washington, Ga; F N Buck, Baltimore; A D Gibson, P J McPhillips, New York; Edwin Gureed, Augusta; A M Watkins, New York; J S Wyatt, Hampton, Ga; J S Crockett, Ga; A Johnson, Carterville; W F Anderson, Macon; J Cullins, Richmond; Thomas A Jones, Elberton; Mr and Mrs A Stoddard and maid, A H Engel, New York; N T Ott, A W Cheeck, N C; Walter A Raleigh, H D Shriver, H Rosendale, Baltimore; Isaac Owens, Mich; Danl S Printup, Rome; A C Wilkerson, Nashville; Geo F Hudet, New York; M H Barrymore, B C Porter, John Drew, H Beese Darvis, A E Murdock, Miss Ella Cummins, Miss I Baker, Miss Jane Curtis, D C Redpath E J Ram, Diplomacy Combination; A Kirkham, New York; E P Griswold, Bergen; W T Day, J F Burke and wife, Mrs L F Cotton, W R Brown, Miss Whitaker, H A Boynton, Ga; Geo E Raum, San Francisco; James F Ogletree and family, LaGrange; J C Weiler, Baltimore; F P Gray, W H Lyon, Cartersville; J H Goodale, N H; P H MacMahon, Crawford; J T Spence, A C Blalock, Jonesboro; O B Warwick, U S A.

FEARS & JONES,
No. 12 Wal Street,
Provision Brokers.
BONDS AND STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Time Paper Negotiated.
References—BANKERS AND WHOLESALE HOUSES, ATLANTA.
256 feb13 d3t 4th col 4th pg

IMPORTANT NOTICE
HAVING ARRANGED TO GO INTO A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN THIS CITY I will Commence, on Monday, January 20th TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE.
Will Sell each Night at Auction
AND AT PRIVATE SALE THROUGH THE DAY.
Merchants may rely upon getting goods from me AT PRICES FAR BELOW THEIR WORTH. Come and see and the prices will convince you whether I mean what I say. The stock, very large, must be closed out within a given number of days.
THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS IS PARTICULARLY INVITED.
349 jan19 dtf JNO. T. HAGAN, 119 Whitehall Street

READ! READ
AND SEE WHAT
Furchgott, Benedict & Co
ARE OFFERING
FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS
11-4 Honey-Comb Quilt, 50 cents—worth $1.50.
A Quilt for 70 cents—elsewhere $1.50.
100 dozen All Linen Towels at 75 cents per dozen—worth $1.50.
Fruit of the Loom Bleaching 7¾ cents.
100 pieces Best Makes of Bleachings at 6¾ cents—worth at the Factory by Case, 7½ cents.
Be sure and look at our Bleaching before buying.
200 pieces Dark Calico, good quality, at 4 cents, to close out.
500 pair Window Shades at 62½ cents, Fixtures included.
30 pieces Brussells Carpets, Best Makes, about 20 per cent. less than cost, to close
Ingrains, 3-Plys and 2-Plys at your own prices.
Hosiery at Slaughtering Prices.
Our entire Dress Goods stock is now marked down far below original cost.
Too Busy to State Prices any Further
CALL SURE BEFORE BUYING, AT
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S,
feb9 dtf 38 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, G

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 13, 1879.

GOLD—
Buying ......100 | Selling 100½
EXCHANGE—
Buying at ......par | Selling ......¼ prem.
BONDS—

Georgia 6s	101@106	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta 10s	111@11.
Georgia 7s gold	110@112	Augusta City 7s	97@10.
Georgia 8s	116@112	Savannah City	65@ 7
So. Car. valid 6s	75@ 78	Macon City	45@ 5
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	108@110	Ga. R. R. 7s	104@10
		Ga. R. R. 6s	99@103
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	108@110	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
		So. West R. R. 7s	103@105
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	103@105
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	10?@103	W. & A.R.R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta Water	98@100		
Atlanta City 7s	98@100		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	79@81	South Wes R.R.	99@101
Central R. R.	73@ 75	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	104@106		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 13—Noon.—Stocks firm. Money 1¼@2½. Exchange—long $4.85¾; short $4.88. Governments firmer. State Bonds steady.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Evening.—Money 2½. Exchange quiet and nominal. Governments steady; new fives 104⅛. State Bonds quiet. Stocks strong.

N. Y. Central	116¾	Chicago & N. W.	61⅝
Erie	25⅞	Preferred	87
Lake Shore	70¼	Rock Island	131½
Illinois Central	85⅞	Western Union	99
Pittsburg	93		
Sub-treasury balances: Coin	$116,035,026	Currency	$51,399,930

LONDON, February 13—noon. Erie 25¾.
PARIS, February 13.—Rentes 112f, 87½c.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 13, 1879.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton active; middlings 9; low middlings 8¾.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	128
Air Line Railroad	51
Georgia Railroad	13
Central Railroad	10
Western and Atlantic Railroad	9
West Point Railroad	46
Total	257
Receipts previously	78,031
Total	78,288
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	78,389

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	671
Shipments previously	71,705
Total	72,376
Stock on hand	6,013

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, February 13.—noon—Cotton very flat; middling uplands 5 7-16; middling Orleans 5 9-16; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 11,500; American 7,000; futures sellers at 1-32 decline; uplands, low middling clause, February delivery 5⅜; February and March delivery 5⅜; March and April delivery 5⅜; April and May delivery 5 13-32; May and June delivery 5 15-32@5 7-16; June and July delivery 5½; July and August delivery 5 9-16.

LIVERPOOL, February 13—2:00 p.m.—Middling uplands 5⅜; middling Orleans 5 9-16; low middling uplands 5¼; good ordinary uplands 5⅛; ordinary uplands 4¾; futures, no transactions; sellers weaker.

LIVERPOOL, February 13—5 p. m.—Sales of American to-day 4,750 bales; futures closed flat; uplands low middling clause February and March 5 11-32; March and April delivery 5 11-32.

NEW YORK, February 13—Noon.—Cotton dull; sales 527 bales; middling uplands 9 11-16; middling Orleans 9 13-16; futures easier.

February	9.66	April	9.87
March	9.70	May	10.03

NEW YORK, February 13.—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 400 bales; middling uplands 9⅝; Orleans 9¾; net receipts to-day 360; gross 1,662; futures closed steady; sales 56,000 bales.

February	9.66	June	10.16@10.17
March	9.71	July	10.26@10.27
April	9.87	August	10.35@10.36
May	10.02@10.03	September	10.14@10.18
Consolidated net receipts			21,048

GALVESTON, February 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9⅜; low middlings 8⅞; good ordinary 8⅛; net receipts 2,161 bales; gross 2,214; sales 337; stock 70,001; exports coastwise 1,399.

NORFOLK, February 13.—Cotton steady; middlings 9¼; net receipts 1,575 bales; gross 520; stock 22,691; exports coastwise 551.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9⅝; low middlings 9¼; good ordinary 8⅞; net receipts 249 bales; gross 866; sales 215; stock 9,739; spinners 196; exports to Great Britain 976; coastwise 60.

BOSTON, February 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 9⅞; low middlings 9⅝; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 479 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 625.

WILMINGTON, February 13.—Cotton dull; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8⅞; good ordinary 8¼; net receipts 402 bales; gross—; sales none; stock 935.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 9¾; low middlings 9⅜; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 243 bales; gross 607; sales 607; spinners 572; stock 7,356.

SAVANNAH, February 13.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged; middlings 9⅜; low middlings 9⅛; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 2,557 bales; gross —; sales 1,600; stock 76,215; exports to continent 740; coastwise 1,750.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Cotton dull; middlings 9¼; low middlings 9⅛; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 2,557 bales; gross —; sales 1,600; exports to continent 740; coastwise 1,750.

MOBILE, February 13.—Cotton weak and irregular; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8⅞; good ordinary 8½; net receipts 912 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 54,308; exports coastwise 1,487.

MEMPHIS, February 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9¼; net receipts 2,417 bales; shipments 4,793; sales 1,700; stock 65,071.

AUGUSTA, February 13. Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 9; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8; net receipts 260 bales; sales —.

CHARLESTON, February 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9⅝; low middlings 9⅜; good ordinary 9; net receipts 1,679 bales; gross—; sales 500; stock 57,499; exports to Great Britain 1,307; France 194; continent 1,020.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—10@12½c.
BUTTER—10@16c; dull.
POULTRY—Chickens, dressed 7@8; turkeys 10c.
BEESWAX—23a23¼.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@47½.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ ℔ lb.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3½; common cattle 1¼@2¼; good cattle 2½@3; choice cattle 3¼@4¼; extra cattle none North Georgia cattle 1¼@2¼.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 15a$1 30.
WHEAT BRAN—90.
OATS—45: seed 50a60.
HAY—$1 00; Clover none.
CORN—62½.
MEAL—63.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75.
POTATOES—Planting $4.00@$4.75; Sweet 60c per per bushel.
ONIONS—$2 50@$3 00.
CABBAGE—Northern 6@10c per head.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@45.
COFFEE—Rio 12½@16½; old Government 25@a29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¼; white extra C tra C 8½; yellow 7½a8½; New Orleans 7½
FLOUR—Superfine $4 50: extra $5 00; $5 50: extra family $5 75; fancy $6 25a$6 50
BACON—Clear sides 6; sugar-cured hams
GREEN MEATS—5.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5¼.
LARD—Tierces 8; cans and buckets 7½ fined 8½.
CREAM CHEESE—10.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 05.
LIME—$1 00a$1 25.
NAILS—$2 35.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak 35; Georgia upper 28a40; lining skins 4 00a doz.
HIDES—10a11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12½.
IRON TIES—℔ bundle 2 25; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 00a3 50; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 65; buck 1 90.

Tobacco.

Trade active and prices fully maintained. Manufactured Tobacco—very common and liable 40c; fair common 11-inch 42a45; medium 45a50; extra medium 11 and 12-inch 50a60; fine and 12-inch 60a75; extra fine and fancy style 1 00; Brown's extra or Log Cabin 1 00; Lee wood 1 00; natural leaf 1 00; Calhoun 1 25; extra fine fig 85; fine cut in pails 75a85.

Smoking Tobacco—Common assorted sizes medium 50a55; Durham best standard 58a60.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6a20; stripes 8; osnaburgs 8½a9½; brics 5a5½; prints 4½a5½; brown sheeting brown shirtings 6; bleached sheeting bleached shirtings 4a8; checks 8a11½; yarns

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $4.50@$5.00; Apples, northern $3.50@$4.00; Oranges, bbl; Coccanuts 5; Raisins $2 25a2 50; ½ box ¼ box 7c; Currants 7½a8; Citron 20a25; Figs 14c; Almonds 20@22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 0; Filberts 12½@15c; Walnuts 17½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 13—Flour a shade easier; in instances 5@10c better; more active business; fair trade for home use; superfine western and state $3.30@$3.65; common to good western and state $3.70@$3.90; good to choice do. $3.95@$4.50; southern steady; fair export demand at $3.25@$5.75 for export; common to extra $3.90@$5.00; good to choice do. $5.70@ Wheat ½@1c better; good export and fair speculative trade; ungraded winter red 98@$1.0 3 do. $1.05. Corn a shade firmer; fair export large speculative business; ungraded No. 3, 42½. Oats, mixed quiet and firm dull and declining; sales at 30 for No. in moderate demand and steady. Sugar unchanged and quiet; refined unchanged. Molasses changed. Rice in good request and firm; 5⅝@6¼; Louisiana 5½@6¾. Rosin quiet at for good strained. Turpentine quiet at opened firmer; afterwards lower; closed mess spot $10.65 new; $8.80 old. Middles and steady; western and city long clear clear 5⅝; long and short clear 5¼@5⅝ strong; prime steam spot and to arrive Whisky a shade easier at $1.07. Freights quiet

CHICAGO, February 13.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat active, firm and higher No. 2 Chicago spring 89¾ cash; 90⅛ bid for March 91⅝ bid for April; sales at 90⅛@92 April; Chicago spring 77½; No. 2 red winter active, firm and higher; cash and March April 36⅞ bid. Oats in good demand and a shade higher; cash 21⅝; March 21⅞; April 24⅛ bid. Pork active, firm and higher; cash March $9.82½@$9.85; April $9.9 @$9.97½ active and a shade higher; cash 6.72 March 6.75@6.77½; April 6.85@6.87½; May Bulk Meats fairly active and a shade shoulders 3.65@3.70; short rib 4.70@4.75 clear 5.00@5.05. Dressed Hogs fairly active $4.40@$4.50. Whisky steady at $1.04. At the Wheat was active but lower; cash 90; 90⅜ asked; April 91½ asked. Corn inactive lower; March 32½; April 33 asked; May Oats firm and unchanged. Pork active but March $9.77½; April $9.90 bid. Lard active lower; March 6.72½; April 6.80@6.82½.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—Flour in good demand and a shade higher; double extra fall @$3.85; treble extra $4.05@$4.20; family $4.60; choice $4.70@$4.85. Wheat higher speculative demand; No. 2 red fall 97¼ cash February; 97½@98¼ March; 99 April; $1.00 No. 3 red fall 93½. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed cash; 32¼@32½ March; 33½@33¾ April; May. Oats. No. 2, 24½@24⅞ cash; May. Whisky steady. Pork quiet at $9.70 Lard dull; offered at 6 6. Bulk Meats days to fully cured clear ribs 4.70@4.75 Keokuk 4.65 cash; 5.00 June. Bacon steady fair demand; shoulders 4¼; clear ribs 5.30 cash; 5.55 April; short clear 5¾.

CINCINNATI, February 13—Flour steady unchanged. Wheat in good demand at full prices red and white 92@97. Corn in good demand 34@34. Oats in good demand at 23½@26½. quiet and firm at $10.25. Lard quiet and steam held at 6¼. Bulk Meats strong; shoulders 3.55 bid; 3.65 asked cash; sales at 3.75 buyer March; short rib 4.85 cash; 5.00 buyer of May 5.02½ seller of April; 5 10 seller of May; clear nominally 5.00. Bacon in fair demand shoulders 4¼; clear rib 5⅜@5½; clear sides 5¾. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.02. firm and unchanged. Hogs quiet; packing @$4.10.

LOUISVILLE, February 13.—Flour firm; $3.0 @$3.25; family $3.50@$3.75; A No. 1 $4.50; fancy $4.75@$5.50. Wheat firm; red amber 97. Corn steady; white 34; mixed steady; white 26; mixed 25. Pork steady $10.50. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce 7½ 8¼. Bulk Meats steady: shoulders 3⅝; clear sides 4⅞@5; clear sides 5¼. Bacon scarce firm; shoulders 4½; clear rib 5½; clear sides Sugar-cured Hams 8½@9¼. Whisky firm at

BALTIMORE, February 13.—Flour active strong with an upward tendency. Wheat, ern firm and higher; western steady and southern red $1.00@$1.07; amber 88½; Pennsylvania red $1.07¾; No. 2 western red spot and February $1.06¼@$1.06½; $1.07½; April $1.08½. Corn, southern quiet steady; western strong and active; southern 44½; yellow 43¾@44¼. Oats active and southern 30@34; western white 32@33½; mixed 30@31; Pennsylvania 30@30½. Rye and firm at 58. Hay steady and unchanged. Provisions easy and unchanged.

United States Marshal's Sale.
UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT fieri facias issued out of the honorable Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff the following case, to-wit:
J. & M. ROSE vs. J. B. HART AND WILLIAM HART.
I have levied upon as the property of the defendants, one dwelling house and lot in the town of Union Point, Greene county, Georgia, north of the Georgia Railroad, fronting said road, east of Church street, west of Fairground street, adjoining lot of Mrs. A. R. Maisey, and south of a street running between the said dwelling house lot and lot belonging to T. N. Bryant. Property now in possession of Mrs. A. B. Hart.
Also, upon lot of land in said town of Union Point, together with the steam saw-mill and grist mill, wood-shop, blacksmith-shop and dwelling house thereon, the same being the lot conveyed by James F. Hart to J. B. Knox and O. E. Fluker on the 12th day of February, 1876, and now in possession of said Knox & Fluker, and will sell the same at public auction at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMMONS, United States Marshal.
81 d1aw5wtues.